

MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL

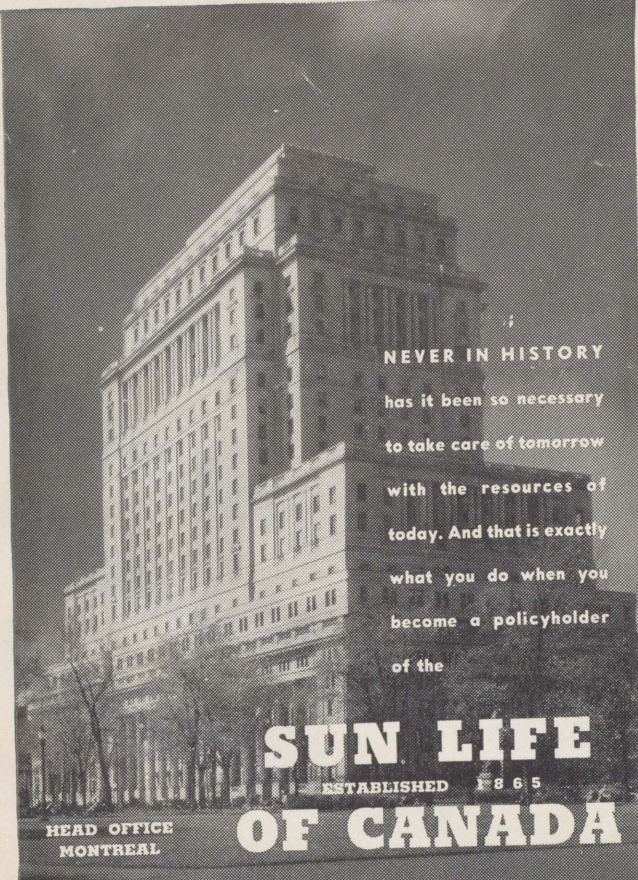


VOLUME 6
No. 2



OCTOBER
1945

Farm • Home • School



NEVER IN HISTORY
has it been so necessary
to take care of tomorrow
with the resources of
today. And that is exactly
what you do when you
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OTHERS
SAY
ABOUT
"MIRACLE"
FEEDS

Sunnyside Poultry Farm,
St. Stephen, N.B.
The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited,
Saint John, N.B.

Dear Sir:

I have been keeping poultry for the last eighteen years with more or less success and have used all the well known brands of feeds, and some not so well known. For the past two years, I have been feeding Miracle feeds almost exclusively with excellent results. Mortality in my flock has been less than one percent since I started using your feeds and my egg production has been wonderful.

Yours sincerely,

A. L.

(Original on file)

Miracle Laying Mash increases egg production because it contains the highest quality "egg making" ingredients scientifically blended in exact proportions to produce more top grade eggs per laying hen at lowest feed cost.

If you have plenty of farm grain, make your own laying mash by using Miracle Laying Mash Supplement.



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"MIRACLE"
FEEDS



MAXIMUM RESULTS . . . AT MINIMUM COST



Extra
QUALITY
MILDNESS
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Roll your own
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fine Virginia cigarettes.



Their Contribution to Victory

When it is possible to write the full story of the war work done in the past six years by the men and women of the Canadian farms, it will be a heroic saga of self-sacrifice, ceaseless labour, victory over difficulties in the shortage of help and machinery, and the never-ending fight against the elements. Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war. The farm folk of Canada, like farm folk everywhere, are fundamentally people of peace. Paradoxically, without them war could not be waged, so it is appropriate to pause and give due measure of appreciation to the people who made an immeasurable contribution to victory.

In other countries, unintentional forgetfulness of what farm men and women have achieved in war time is an old story, although that story is not likely to be repeated in Canada. About 1600 years ago, the Visigoth farmers settled by Theodosius south of the Danube were forgotten and left to their own resources under harsh conditions. Yet much was expected of them in the way of supplying food. So they started the first major farm strike on record and were stopped from occupying Rome only on the payment of a large farm loan, then spoken of as a ransom.

Again in the world, the time has come "when they shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruninghooks." After every war, the ploughshares and pruninghooks are sorely needed. On the declaration of peace, the Canadian farmer, with his outworn machinery, looks forward to the time of full supply which includes a long list of necessary implements.

Throughout the war, the farm men and women of Canada met with courage and uncomplaining endurance the many demands made upon them even when it would appear that the impossible was being asked.

Agriculture has helped place Canada in the vanguard of nations. Now an opportunity presents itself for the Nation to place farm folk in the forefront under conditions and surroundings worthy of the victories of peace.

The Agricultural Institute of Canada

For twenty-five years the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists has functioned as a national society of trained agriculturists in Canada and during this time has contributed notably to the solution of rural problems and the fostering of closer collaboration between the various research, educational and extension groups. Today, with the return of peace, the greatest emphasis is being placed on aiding the returned service man and providing leadership for the building of a sound and prosperous farm industry.

A re-organization of the C.S.T.A. has resulted in the creation of the Agricultural Institute of Canada. The new organization, which will gain a charter from the Dominion Government, will seek legislation from the provincial governments establishing the legal status of its members as professional men and women. Provincial councils will be organized, through which agricultural matters of regional importance can be handled without delay. It will be a medium through which information and the results of research can be distributed. And, perhaps its most important function, the Institute will be able to offer the considered opinion of its highly-trained membership to governmental and other bodies now administering scientific agricultural research and agricultural education.

Our Cover Picture

The widespread interest in the housing situation was well illustrated during the Quebec Fair, when large crowds visited the several pre-fabricated houses which were on display. Our cover picture shows one of these houses, erected on the grounds just in front of the Main Building. Photo by the Editor.

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October

*O'er hill and field October's glories fade;
O'er hill and field the blackbirds southward fly;
The brown leaves rustle down the forest glade,
Where naked branches make a fitful shade,
And the last blooms of Autumn withered lie.*

—George Arnold.

October was the eighth month in the ancient Roman Calendar and only with the revision of the calendar by Julius Caesar did this month receive the position it now occupies. It is a month of great activity on the farm or in the garden and one during which we witness abrupt changes and marked contrasts in Nature. Spring is a busy season too, but then, if we do not finish a job one day we are sure we shall have another opportunity. This may not be possible in October as to-morrow the ground may be frost-bound, a crop may have been frozen, or snow may have fallen. Moreover, natural phenomena are more gradual and less spectacular in Spring.

It is during the month of October that many preparations are made for winter. The last of the fruit crops are picked, root crops are lifted, supplementary food is provided for the bees and, depending on the weather, the passer-by will miss the colorful pile of pumpkins that has been in the yard and from which a good specimen has been selected for Hallowe'en. The same passer-by will also notice that someone has been busy with storm windows, not waiting until later when cold fingers do not add to the pleasure of this job. Lights will be seen in the barn and stable where the evening chores are going on as usual. On the land, crop refuse will be collected and destroyed. This is important as this refuse provides suitable hibernating quarters for insects. Then comes ploughing, as much of which is completed as the weather will permit, rather than waiting until Spring when there will be many other jobs to do. It's a busy season, perhaps made the more so because Junior has left for college for the winter.

And what of the evenings, which, so far as the period of darkness is concerned, are now an hour longer due to Daylight Saving Time having been discontinued? It will take some of us a little while to adjust ourselves to the changed conditions after having spent our summer evenings in outdoor pursuits, but this will soon be achieved. Various programmes will be starting, or have already started for the winter season; these may be in connection with our local community activities, or they may be on the radio, or a combination of both. It is the beginning of a season, too, when we take the opportunity to catch up on some of the reading that has been side-tracked during the summer, or we carry on with some hobby which often provides recreation during the long evenings.

While we humans are making our preparations for winter, so are the various creatures that fly, run and crawl. The trees have done their bit in one of the most brilliant



October, the month of harvest.

displays of colour known in Nature. What grander sight is there this month than a maple and birch forest reflected in a mountain lake, especially if there are a few evergreens to provide a contrast?

Practically all our summer bird visitors have gone and for weeks great flocks of starlings, grackles, redwings and cowbirds have been congregating for their journey to the South. The crows remain somewhat longer, until the end of the month, or perhaps until early November, when they may be seen leisurely winging their way in a south-westerly direction, often over a period of days. The ducks from the North are with us most of this month; a few remain all the winter where there is open water. We may be fortunate enough to see a flock of geese going over. Some species of birds that remain with us all the winter may be encouraged by our hanging up some fat, or a not-too-well-picked bone — if the Meat Ration will permit.

Another familiar sight in October is the activities of the squirrels gathering nuts, maple seeds and so on which they cache against harder times. As the leaves fall, some of their nests also become conspicuous in the trees. The dying and sinking of water plants exposes the muskrat houses and by remaining quiet and concealed, an observer may sometimes see these rodents gathering material for this purpose.

In the insect world, one is continually meeting the brown-red and brown and black woolly-bear caterpillars scurrying over the ground in search of hibernating quarters. When piles of rubbish are moved they may frequently be found curled up in a semi-dormant condition. The fall of the leaf exposes cocoons attached to the twigs; they are also turned up by the plough, or may be found adhering to buildings and fence posts. Wasp nests are empty now, for the queens are hibernating elsewhere and the remainder of the colony has died. This is a good time to examine their construction.



"Put my overalls by, Mom....!"

"I'LL be ready to jump into them the day I get back" Jim's words as he went off to war! That was a weary time ago . . . but he'll be walking in any day now.

"It's the day his Dad and I have waited, worked, planned for ever since. It's been a hard grind. It's taken its toll of us and of the farm, too. But things have been good. We've done well and . . . we've looked ahead.

"There's a backlog of savings to put the old place ship-shape and up-to-date . . . the way he'll want it . . . for some of the pet plans he's written about. It's all in Victory Bonds . . . a grand investment for a farmer . . . earning double the interest we'd get in the bank . . . ready to turn into spot cash in case of emergency.

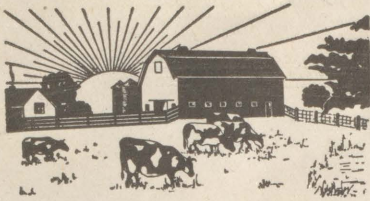
"Now we're buying another Victory Bond . . . a bigger one than ever before. That's because this Ninth Victory Loan will be the only one for a whole year. Previous Victory Loans have come every six months. So, although we're only investing the *same rate* of savings as before *it will buy double this time*.

"It's good to know that the *wise* thing we're doing is also the *patriotic* thing . . . but it's also our way of saying to Jim 'Well done and God bless you, Son.'"



Sign your name for Victory

Buy VICTORY BONDS



AGRICULTURE

Articles on problems of the farm

DDT

by Capt. A. K. Ames

Farming and flies have always been inseparable. Flies in the barn, flies in the piggery, flies in the sheds and flies in the milk house must have shortened the life of many a farm family. Those days are gone forever. At the height of the summer fly season we paid a visit to the barn of a dairy farmer in the Eastern Townships, and while inspecting his calves and bull we were bothered by some subtle "difference" in this barn as compared to others we knew. At last we realized that this barn did not contain a single fly, and the animals were completely free of insects of any kind. Such an amazing condition could be accounted for by only one thing. That was DDT.

Through the unceasing efforts of chemical research, the old methods of insect control have now been replaced by the "miracle insecticide" DDT, which has been released recently for civilian use. The discovery of the uses of this compound, and its subsequent rapid development and manufacture, has been one of the major chemical achievements of the war — ranking with penicillin and the sulfa drugs in importance. For DDT is the most powerful insecticide ever prepared. While it is not harmful to humans, it is deadly to a wide range of insect pests.

Not a Recent Discovery

In 1874 a German chemist working for his doctor's degree first prepared the compound *dichloro-diphenyl-trichlorethane*, but because the value of the substance was not realized it was promptly forgotten until a Swiss chemi-

cal company rediscovered its existence. Tests showed that *dichloro-diphenyl-trichlorethane*, or DDT, to which it was later shortened, was so effective against the Colorado potato beetle that an extensive research programme was started to investigate its properties and manufacture. Subsequently, American and British scientists who were interested in mosquito control found that DDT was an effective substitute for pyrethrum, and, unlike pyrethrum, appeared to remain toxic for a long period of time even though exposed to sunlight. From that time on the knowledge of the properties of DDT advanced with giant strides.

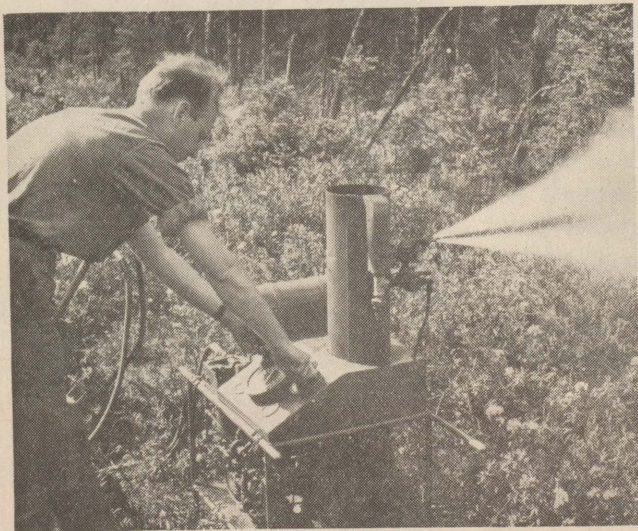
From the earlier wars, when cavemen knocked each other out with clubs, up to our "modern" World War II, the fighting man has been beset by various types of insects which not only make his life uncomfortable but are dangerous carriers of disease and death. From the private to the general, insects are of greatest importance for they often cause more casualties than enemy action.

The body louse carries typhus (the Black Death) from man to man, while the mosquito brings the dreaded malaria which has incapacitated many men in the Pacific theatre of war. It was no wonder that the armed forces, as soon as the efficiency of DDT had been shown, requested that all available supplies be allocated to them.

It was by the use of DDT mixed with powdered talc that an outbreak of typhus in Milan was, for the first time in history, stopped during winter weather, and so useful did DDT prove that steps were taken to produce large quantities both in Great Britain and the U.S., while a smaller amount was made in Canada. For a time the entire output was absorbed by the armed forces, both overseas and at home, but recently these demands have been satisfied and DDT has become available for civilian use, particularly by farmers.

DDT, this powerful insect killer, is a pure white powder which is best applied either as a spray or as a dust, and 4 to 8 ounces of the powder dissolved in a suitable medium will free an acre of forest or farmland from most insect pests. Although it does not dissolve in water, DDT is easily dissolved in kerosene or fuel oil, and can be prepared in such a way that dispersions in water are possible. These solutions can be applied to small areas by hand sprays, or to large areas, such as forests, by means of an aeroplane. Tests of it have already been made in an attempt to control the ravages of the spruce budworm in the woodlands of Quebec and Ontario.

(Continued on page 18)

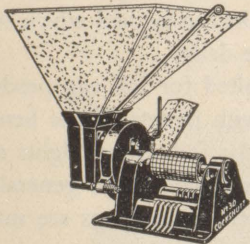


Captain Larry Osberg, Canadian Army entomologist, operates a spraying machine used in the control of spruce bud worm.



CANADIAN AGRICULTURE... *the hope of starving millions!*

Throughout the world millions must be fed and a large share of the task falls on Canadian farmers. It's a big one, but they will take it seriously. Modern farming methods with modern equipment have done much to increase the production and raise the standards of living in Canada. With new and bigger world markets ahead, the future of the Canadian farmer is brighter than at any time in history.



Farmers agree that it pays to grind their own feed with their own feed-grinding equipment. They agree, too, that the Cockshutt No. 30 Large Capacity Grinder is outstandingly efficient in giving more feed per acre, saving time, labor and money. Yes, the No. 30 Large Capacity Grinder, like all Cockshutt farm equipment, is the result of carefully planned construction that combines the best in engineering skill with the best materials obtainable.

Taking our part in supplying the best in farm equipment, we of Cockshutt realize the fine job being done by Canadian farmers. That's why we pay such strict attention to scientific engineering in producing farm equipment. And to make doubly sure, Cockshutt farm equipment is put through strenuous tests *before* it is made available to you the farmer.

See Your AUTHORIZED COCKSHUTT DEALER *Today!*

Every Cockshutt dealer is trained to help you in your choice of equipment. See him first and talk it over.



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Poultry Questions Answered

by W. A. Maw

What are the general market qualities to be looked for in breeding cockerels?

High quality market poultry requirements are: a well-proportioned body shape; full muscling in breast and legs; fat distributed evenly over entire body with indications of internal fat as well. Full feathering over the body is also important.

The live male at this season should display the desired well-formed body, well set on legs strong in bone, and of good vigour as seen by the colour, whether yellow or white skinned. The red colour indicating good blood circulation is shown in the leg, as well as in the head, comb and wattles. Besides body shape, good body size is important. Some knowledge of the breeding of the parents is essential. The rate of growth, especially the weight at 12 weeks of age, and the rate of feathering, as shown at 4 weeks and 8 weeks of age, are of economic importance to the breeder of meat stock. Remember that the male exerts greater influence on body shape, the basis of market quality, than does the female.

How should the cockerels be handled in fattening to ensure milkfed quality?

Fully grown cockerels, approximately 24 weeks in age, when fattened should produce the highest quality graded dressed poultry. Body maturity is essential to full fleshing and maximum fat production in the carcass. Stock to be fattened varying in age and development should be handled differently. The heavy-bodied mature birds should be fed a fattening mash three times daily for a period of 10 to 14 days, whereas younger birds need at least 2 weeks feeding. All stock should be confined to pens or crates, giving all feed in a wet state, free-running, removing any feed left after all birds have had a full opportunity to feed.

The ration should contain at least 3 cereals (ground fine), such as oats, barley and wheat or buckwheat, supplemented by skimmilk or buttermilk. If yellow corn is used as one cereal in the mixture, 2 per cent charcoal may be added to ensure bleaching the yellow corn colour in the fats. Where liquid milk is not available, 2 per cent dried milk and 3 per cent beef meal may be used to advantage.

What are the general specifications to build a catching crate?

A handy catching crate can be made by using five-eighths of an inch material for frame and floor, having a two-inch wide cleat on either side of bottom to protect the floor when being moved along on the ground or wagon.

The floor should be solid in construction, the sides and ends framed with half-inch wire cloth. The top is slatted crosswise with two-inch strips to strengthen the crate and to protect it when crates are stacked one upon another. The

two ends are made as separate frames to slide upwards, thus allowing any number of crates to be used end-to-end when handling large groups of birds. The end doors are dropped as the birds fill the crates, thus avoiding overcrowding and possible loss of stock. The door on the top is full width of the crate and slides its full length to one end of the crate. A stop block is used at the other side of the opening to keep the door in place. A removable pin may be used to keep the door in place when crates are full of stock. The dimensions for a handy crate are 24 inches wide by 48 inches long and 16 inches high.

What is the proper way to handle pullets to avoid injury and excessive excitement at housing time?

Poultrymen handle stock in varying ways, dependent upon labour available and facilities to catch the birds on range to advantage. Where trees are present on the range it is advisable to encourage the birds to go into the houses to be caught at night, or in the morning by using the catching crate. Where birds refuse to be caught in houses, it may be necessary to arrange a fence stockade to drive them into catching crates. More labour is needed to drive stock during daylight. The use of flashlights at night allows sorting the birds as wanted, thus avoiding the necessity of handling the younger birds or others not wanted at the time. All handling should be done with care.

When should artificial lights be started with pullets and hens?

Where it is desired to bring pullet or yearling hen stock into full egg production during the fall and winter, artificial lights are used to give a 13-hour day. In some cases only morning lights are used, whereas in others only evening lights; perhaps the most common use is morning and evening lights, using a dimming system at night. Where early hatched pullets are to be given light it is usually started about October 15th, when the days become shorter than 13 hours. Automatic clocks can be had which turn on and off the light once or twice daily.

Where hens have been molted for fall egg production, the lights should be used as with pullets. If the hens have been normally molted during the fall season, lights may be used during molt if eggs are needed, but generally not used until mid-December, when the matings are made up for the spring hatching.

Is the practice of using a deep litter in the laying house an economical procedure?

The use of a deep litter in the laying house is one of the greatest labour saving innovations in management practices introduced in late years. House conditions should be such as to ensure dry litter. The deep litter in itself,

(Continued on page 18)

It's Here! FOR THE FIRST TIME

DDT

THE MIRACLE WARTIME INSECTICIDE



**CERTAIN
DEATH
to FLIES,
MOSQUITOES
AND OTHER
PESTS
IN BARNs**

YOU'VE heard about it...read about it...now it is here. DDT, the miraculous new wartime insecticide—now available to rid your Barns, Dairies and Stables of Flies, Mosquitoes and other pests.

The War-proven Insecticide—DDT is one of the most amazing discoveries of this war. This is the product that cleaned out the Malaria-carrying mosquitoes which, at one time, were killing more men than Jap bullets in the Pacific. In Europe it has saved thousands of lives from typhus and other insect-borne diseases.

Today DDT squads go ahead of all advancing troops while low-flying aircraft spray whole islands prior to invasion. Men dust their clothes with DDT to keep free of lice...spray their tents to sleep in comfort and safety. Because of its vital importance, up to now the entire output of DDT has been requisitioned for war purposes.

First Civilian Supplies — Now comes the good news. Experimental stations have proved that animals develop faster and produce more when free from flies, mosquitoes and other pests. Because of the urgency to increase Canadian supplies of meat, milk and other food products, a limited supply of this precious DDT has been specially released for the manufacture of Barn Spray. Thus Canadian farmers will be the first civilians in North America to reap the benefits of this war-proven insecticide.

Amazing Effectiveness of DDT—DDT does not simply stun flies and mosquitoes...it **KILLS** them. While its action may be slower it is unfailing. Any fly or insect which so much as

lights on a surface sprayed with DDT meets **CERTAIN DEATH**. Tests show that this deadly effectiveness remains for weeks and often months after application. Because it is the *most lasting* insecticide known, two sprayings a year are usually sufficient.

Surprisingly Economical and Safe—One gallon of "Green Cross" DDT Barn Spray is sufficient to cover 1600 square feet and it can be applied by any type of sprayer or brush. Used according to the directions on the can and for the purposes recommended, DDT Barn Spray may be employed without any fear of danger to men or animals.

Present Supplies Limited—Until the requirements of the armed forces have been fully met, civilian supplies of DDT will be strictly limited. If your dealer cannot immediately supply all you need, please be patient. He will fill your order as early as possible. To be sure of supplies, place your order now for this year and next year's requirements and accept delivery as available.

Where to Buy Your DDT — "Green Cross" Barn Spray is a product of Green Cross Insecticides and distributed by:

The Canada Paint Company Limited
The Lowe Bros. Company Limited
The Martin-Senour Company Limited
The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada Limited

Supplies may be obtained in gallon or quart cans from any local dealer handling the products of one of these companies. If there is not a dealer in your vicinity, write for booklet and information. Look for the "Green Cross".

*Reg'd Trade Mark

Green Cross

DDT Barn Spray

Manufactured exclusively by:

GREEN CROSS INSECTICIDES, 2875 Centre Street, Montreal, P.Q.

Approved by the Director of Pesticides for use in farm buildings only.

Overhauling the Electric Water Pump

by L. G. Heimpel

Once electric power is installed in the farm home, probably the most popular piece of electric machinery is the electric water system. This is as it should be, and thousands of these automatic electric pressure water systems have been installed, even during war years when they had to be rationed.

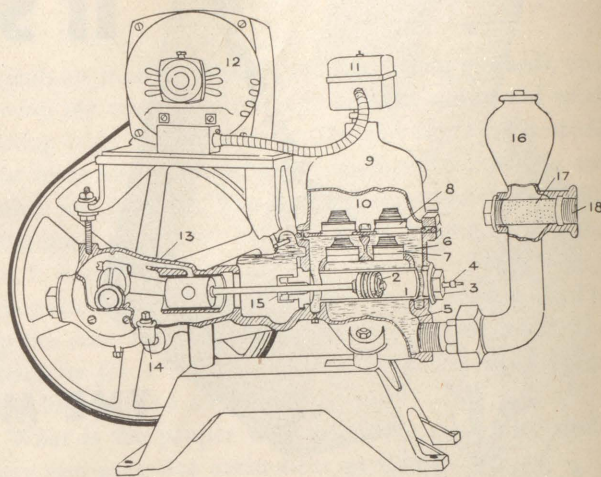
The writer installed a water system of this type in 1937. It was used only for domestic purposes, but during the summer it also was used extensively for watering the lawn and a considerable part of a large garden. When used for this purpose, it was in operation for many hours at a time and received perhaps more use in this work than for domestic purposes. After about seven years of service the capacity of the pump dropped off and there developed a noticeable knocking which called for an investigation. New plunger leathers were secured, also new valves and the job of overhauling the pump was tackled.

Electric pumps are made in two units mounted on one base. The cylinder and the valve chamber, together with the air dome, are usually in one piece, while the power unit or driving apparatus is maintained on the other end, the two being bolted together at the middle. At each end of the cylinder is a large brass plug which has to be removed in order to remove the plunger from the cylinder. The accompanying drawing shows how this pump is assembled and it will be noticed that the air dome and valve plate holding the discharge valves are bolted to the lower half of the casting containing the cylinder. Removing the bolts holding these two parts together gives free access to the valves and the cylinder case.

The first problem to be overcome was the removal of the brass plugs in the end of the cylinder case. Socket wrenches should be used for this, but none large enough were available, therefore a tight-fitting open end wrench was applied. However, the plugs did not budge, and for fear of distorting them, a blow torch was started and the cast iron was warmed up with the judicious use of the blow torch flame, after which the plugs were successfully removed.

The next job was to withdraw the plunger leathers from the cylinder, which was made difficult by a deposit, evidently of lime and iron, which had coated heavily all brass parts of the pump. The leathers were sufficiently worn, however, that they could be withdrawn over this deposit and the job of dis-assembly was completed.

The valve springs of this pump, which are also of bronze, were heavily coated with the same black encrustation which lined the ends of the cylinder. This material was so hard that light hammering was necessary in order to free the springs of the deposit. The rubber valve discs also were coated with it, so that cleaning of these parts and a general overhaul certainly was necessary.



NAMES OF PARTS

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1-BRASS CYLINDER | 10-DISCHARGE CHAMBER |
| 2-PUMP PISTON | 11-PRESSURE SWITCH CASE |
| 3-CYLINDER END PLUG | 12-MOTOR |
| 4-AIR VALVE | 13-CRANK CASE |
| 5-INLET WATERWAY | 14-OIL FILLER |
| 6-DISCHARGE WATERWAY | 15-PACKING GLAND |
| 7-INLET VALVES | 16-VACUUM CHAMBER |
| 8-DISCHARGE VALVES | 17-SUCTION STRAINER |
| 9-AIR DOME | 18-SUCTION PIPE |

After this black deposit was removed from all parts and new leathers put on the plunger, the pump was re-assembled and put into operation. However, before this was done, the suction pipe was removed from the well and a new foot-valve installed because the leather and ungalvanized iron parts of the old foot-valve had been coated by the same chemicals in the water and renewal seemed the best way of repairing this part.

When the pump was put in operation, the capacity still was very low and the pump seemed to labour as though it were not getting sufficient water. A vacuum gauge was put on the priming plug on top of the vacuum chamber and it showed 30 inches of mercury, which meant that sufficient vacuum was developed in the pump to draw water from a depth of 26 feet. Since the water level in the well was not more than 8 feet below the level of the pump, this indicated some stoppage between the pump and the water. The strainer in the suction line had not been removed and attention immediately centred there. This strainer also is of brass and when it was removed it was found to be coated heavily with the same black deposit which coated all brass parts in the pump. Cleaning and replacing the strainer was the answer and the pump has since been working as well as it ever did.

Water Responsible for Trouble

When people in rural districts drill or dig a well, it is usually impractical to do anything to change the condition of the water. Our best water-bearing rock is limestone

and such water usually contains considerable lime in solution, also some iron and other chemicals. Of course, some of these objectionable substances could be removed by treatment but this would mean the building of tanks for treatment and pumping the water twice, which can hardly be undertaken. A softener can be installed between the air pressure tank and the faucets from which the water is used, but even this is practical only for water that is to be used for washing.

The water from this well originates in limestone rock, the well being driven to a depth of nearly 50 feet, the upper 17 feet of which are cased with 5 inch casing driven into the solid rock. The water is from limestone rock and of good flavour for drinking purposes, but is quite hard and possesses the combination of chemicals which have shown the pronounced affinity for the brass parts of the pump. There is not much to be done about it, however, in such cases, excepting the fact that one should learn the peculiarities of the water supply and to look after equipment affected by it when necessary. In this case, for instance, the pump should have been overhauled earlier because the pounding noticed before the overhaul was caused by the plunger leathers striking the deposit on the inside of the cylinder beyond the stroke of the plunger. Eight years of operation is rather too long a period for such a pump without removal of these deposits.

Electric pumps are usually not difficult to service, but to take the pump out of service and send it to town for an overhaul means that there will be no water while the pump is absent, therefore the job must either be done at home or by a local mechanic. Someone should be available who has the necessary equipment, particularly socket wrenches, for the removal of rather delicate parts, also repair parts, plunger packing and gaskets should be available for the makes of pumps used in any community. It is a job for a well trained rural repair mechanic who should be "regular equipment" in rural communities if mechanization and rural electrification are to come into their own.

At a recent meeting of the staff of the Cockshutt Plow Company the president stated that production of farm implements in 1945 and 1946 must be sharply increased, with particular emphasis on combines and plows. This will be done through increased efficiency and the operation of night shifts, which will reduce overhead and enable the company to meet competition which it is bound to encounter.

The company's engineering department has been greatly increased in size during the war years, and so has its manufacturing capacity. With its present facilities for volume production and taking into consideration its staff of highly skilled workmen, the company expects to take a leading part in the rehabilitation of world agriculture.

Customer: "Have you anything for gray hair?"
Conscientious Druggist: "Nothing but the greatest respect, sir."



Get top market beef prices by using **SW Linseed Oil Meal**

Cattle must be fed scientifically to command top market prices. Natural fodder often lacks essential elements. To overcome this deficiency, the ideal supplemental feed is Sherwin-Williams Linseed Oil Meal which ensures sturdier development and produces better animals at maturity.

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THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Co.
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Head Office MONTREAL



CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

The Granby Co-operative Society

This Co-operative, organized in 1938 with only a handful of members, has grown and expanded to the place where it now has 360 members and an annual turnover of approximately \$900,000.

Through their Co-operative the farmers are supplying themselves with livestock feeds of all kinds, farm supplies and coal. A very modern creamery processes their milk into butter, powdered milk or cheese.

A farmer may become a member of this Co-op by signing a three year contract in which he agrees to transact all his business with it for that period of time. The financing of this organization is done by share capital. Each new member is obliged to subscribe for 5 shares of \$10.00 each. This amount can be paid in cash at the time of joining, or part of it paid in cash and the remainder in three notes of equal size, maturing yearly. This is common stock and bears no interest. Extra capital over and above the \$50 of common stock can be subscribed by any member. It is known as non-voting preference stock and bears interest at the rate of 5% annually.

Because it is very necessary to keep control of the Co-operative in the hands of the farmers who use it, special regulations exist to cope with members who cease to be farmers or who move away. In either case, the Board of Directors automatically transfers such members' common voting shares into preference non-voting shares and by this procedure the inactive member loses his voice in the control of the Co-op. Similar action can be taken by the

board if a member is found to be wilfully harming the reputation of the Co-op in any way.

The Board of Directors, which consists of seven men, is elected at an annual meeting of all members. Two general membership meetings are held each year. The Board of Directors meets once a month.

This Co-operative operates in strict conformity with the Rochdale Principles. Members have only one vote each. Business is done for cash. Earnings or dividends are paid to the members in accordance with the amount of business they do.

Approximately 35 men are employed in the mill, store and creamery. Mr. John M. Bonin is the manager and Mr. A. Lemoine functions as his assistant and as accountant.

Housed in the same buildings, but under a completely separate charter, is the Couvoir Co-operative De Granby. This is a Co-operative chick hatchery. Its 1944 total turnover was \$30,000.

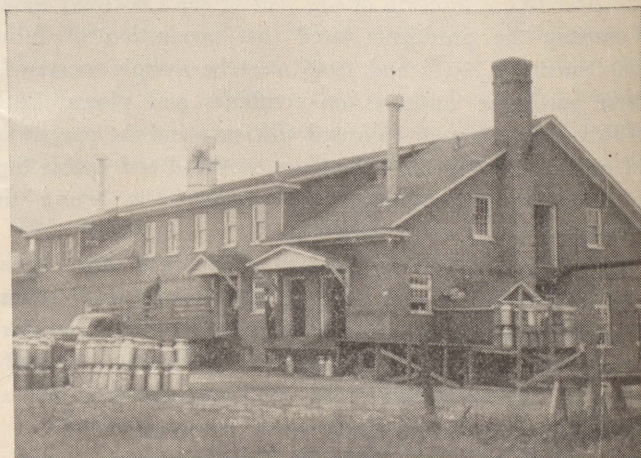
One Co-op for 500 People

It is the ultimate aim of the Chinese government to see that there is at least one co-operative to serve every 500 people in China."

Chen Chih-mai, counselor of the Chinese Embassy in Washington and for seven years secretary of the Executive Yuan (the Chinese Cabinet), made this sweeping statement during a talk in the Civic Auditorium in San Jose one Sunday early in the United Nations conference.



Left:—The Feed Mill and Farm Supplies Store.



Right:—The Milk Processing Plant.

Rimouski Poultry Co-op

The Co-operative Poultry Society of Rimouski at its annual meeting reported a year's business of \$49,685.51. This figure is slightly lower than that of 1944, but is an increase over other preceding years. Chick production for 1945 was 126,355, representing a value of \$15,554.93.

Amongst the important decisions taken at the General Meeting is one which authorizes the directors to affiliate their poultry co-operative with that of the Coopérative Fédérée de Québec.

Messines Co-op Extends Business

Over seventy-five farmers attended the recently held annual meeting of the Co-operative Potato Growers' Society of Messines.

Business amounting to \$109,467.00 was realized during this past year, representing \$7,000 over that of the preceding year. The gross profit was \$7,341.63, with a net profit of \$1,870. Assets are now \$20,092. The society handled 47,406 bags of potatoes during 1944-45, an increase of 15,200 bags over 1943. Of the lot shipped, 37,123 bags were graded No. 1.

This co-operative will, in future, not only deal in grading and selling potatoes, in the selling of livestock, and in the feed, mash and fertilizer business, but will also see to grading and selling eggs. For this purpose, a special warehouse will be shortly constructed where 4,000 cases of eggs will be handled annually. With this additional business, the affairs of the Co-operative will be considerably increased through the enlistment of new members, potato growers and poultry keepers.

How to Kill Your Farm Organization

1. Don't attend meetings.
2. If you do, be sure to come late and then get mad when the other members have already started.
3. If the weather isn't just to your liking, don't even think of coming.
4. If you do attend meetings, find fault with the officers and the other members. And, if things are not run your way, be sure to get sore.
5. Never accept an office. It is easier to criticize than to do things.
6. Get sore if you are not appointed on committees—but if you are, don't go to committee meetings.
7. If asked by the chairman to voice your opinion, tell him you have nothing to say—then, after the meeting, tell all the others how things should be run.
8. Don't bother about getting new members—let the secretary do that.
9. Do nothing but what is absolutely necessary — but when the other members unselfishly and willingly roll up their sleeves and go to work for the sake of the organization

—for you—go and howl that the association is being run by a clique.

Market Comments

The wheat crop of Canada is now expected to be the smallest yield per acre of the last seven years. This emphasizes the good luck that this country — and the world — enjoyed in having a much better than average run of seasons during the six war-crop years. Plentiful reserves and a record crop in the United States of wheat make sure of no scarcity in bread grain.

The supply of feed grain may not be quite so certain. In this connection the situation is relieved by the smaller number of grain-eating animals (hogs) now being fed. The inspected slaughter for the first 8 months of this year was just about two-thirds of the large output of the similar period of the previous year. Some liquidation of livestock in Alberta is expected owing to feed shortage.

The potato crop is light in Eastern Canada owing to dry weather in the growing period. A larger crop in the United States this season than last year will lessen the export demand this season.

A floor price of \$1.00 per bushel for wheat for the next 5 years was recently announced.

Trend of Prices

	Sept. 1944	Aug. 1945	Sept. 1945
LIVESTOCK:	\$	\$	\$
Steers, good, per cwt.....	12.30	12.22	11.55
Cows, good, per cwt.....	8.60	9.20	8.58
Cows, common, per cwt.....	6.45	7.18	6.87
Canners and Cutters, per cwt.	4.95	5.85	5.60
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	13.92	14.17	13.68
Veal, common, per cwt.	12.33	9.85	9.98
Lambs, good, per cwt.	11.83	13.70	13.00
Lambs, common, per cwt.....	7.00	9.67	9.00
Bacon hogs, dressed B. 1, per cwt.	17.35	20.50	18.15
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.	0.35	0.35	0.35
Cheese, per lb.	0.21	0.22	0.21
Eggs, grade A Large, per dozen	0.42	0.46	0.45
Chickens, live, 5 lb. plus, per lb.	0.23	0.31	0.28
Chickens, dressed, milk-fed A, per lb.	0.33	0.37½	0.34½
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, Quebec McIntosh, per bushel	2.50		2.88
Potatoes, Quebec, No. 1, per 75 lb. bag	1.00-1.10	2.25	1.50
FEED:			
Bran, per ton	29.00	29.00	29.00

If the people want equality of opportunity and full participation in the democratic society they must improve their economic status. They must develop themselves intellectually and acquire economic prestige in the only way open to them — group action or co-operation. If democracy is to endure and grow to fullness, people of all classes must realize this fundamental truth.

—Dr. M. M. Coady.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Agricultural Merit Winners Honoured

Agricultural Merit awards were presented at the traditional banquet held on the Wednesday of Quebec Fair week. The proceedings this year were presided over by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Barre. Guests at the head table included Premier Duplessis, Hon. Adelard Godbout, Mayor Bourne, various provincial ministers and representatives of the clergy.

The number of entrants in the competition was much smaller this year, and the customary ceremony in the Coliseum, usually held in the afternoon, at which the silver and bronze medals are presented, was omitted. Instead, the list of competitors, 29 in the silver medal division and 3 in the bronze division, was read at the evening banquet.

Leon Sedillot Wins Gold Medal

As we have already announced, this year's Gold Medal winner is Leon Sedillot of St. Remi in Napierville County. In presenting him for his award Mr. Barre paid tribute to his success in bringing to a high state of efficiency a farm which originally was badly handicapped by poor drainage. Richard plowing and a well executed drainage system has overcome this situation. Mr. Sedillot won a bronze medal in 1935 and the silver medal in 1940.

George E. Smith, Napierville, placed second in the Gold Medal competition. Clifford Oswald of St. Augustin was third and Edmond Paquette of Ste. Monique was fourth. Only one farm was entered in the "non-professional" class, the St. Remi Farm School, directed by Reverend Roland Dion, a graduate of Oka.

Colonist Section

A special competition is also run each year in the colonization districts of the province. This year 22 farmers were entered in the silver medal section and 54 in the bronze section. Few of them were able to make the long trip to Quebec for the presentations, but many tributes to their success were paid them by the Minister of Colonization who read the list of names.

Commanders Named

Four men, who have rendered signal service to agricultural progress in this province, were named Commander of the Order of Agricultural Merit.

Abbe Fortier, director of social services in the Department of Colonization, has laboured with distinguished success in improving conditions in the colonization districts.



Mr. Sedillot and some of the head table guests. Mrs. Sedillot is sitting beside Minister of Agriculture Barre.

Ernest Laforce, president of the Civil Service Commission, formerly general colonization agent for the Canadian National Railways, and Deputy Minister of the Department of Colonization, has done much to assist the settlement of colonist-farmers in the newer sections of the province for the past forty years.

Albert Rioux, Provincial Deputy Minister of Agriculture from 1936 to 1939, a former president of the U.C.C., and at present a member of the Rural Electrification Commission, is a farmer in his own right, and has always been keenly interested in agriculture. He is particularly impressed with the necessity for bringing the benefits of electricity to all rural communities.

Abbe Tremblay, *curé* of Mecamic, has spent most of his priesthood among the colonists; and has been active in promoting all sorts of cooperative and social enterprises in the remote sections of our colonization districts.

Jacques Verret, was the founder of the Quebec Beekeepers' Association, and was its president for 15 years. In 1924 he presided over a world congress of beekeepers which was held at Quebec, and his honey has won medals at international exhibitions at Paris and Glasgow. Now 86 years of age, Mr. Verret is still active and his advice is still sought by his neighbours in Charlesbourg. He received a special decoration in recognition of his long services to agriculture in general and to apiculture in particular.

Agronomists Meet at the St. Hilaire Refinery

On September 21st, the St. Hilaire Sugar-Beet Refinery received the district and local agronomists and the instructors interested in sugar-beet production. Other representatives of the Provincial Department of Agriculture were also present.

Various questions were discussed, especially the transportation arrangements for this fall's harvest.

It was agreed that beet pulling would start the second week in October, on the 8th. The St. Hilaire Board of Directors will be ready to take delivery of the beets on the 10th. From this date on, those in charge of weighing, sampling, etc. will remain at work from 7 o'clock in the morning to 10 o'clock at night.

Mr. Marshall Allen, Manager of the Refining Plant, expressed the hope that the entire beet crop would be delivered within the shortest time possible after October 10th; sugar operations would not likely start before at least 90% of the yield is in. Freight cars to be used in transporting beets are to be cleaned out as well as possible before loading.

The question of transplanting sugar-beets was the subject of study in the afternoon, and the meeting was transferred to the farms of Emilien Lemonde, St. Jean Baptiste de Rouville, and Alfred Ducharme of St. Césaire, two farmers who carried on such work successfully this season.

The results of these trials indicate that in certain parts of the Province, transplanting would increase sugar-beet production in 1946. This interesting question will be dealt with and explained in fuller detail later.

Objective of Young Farmers' Clubs

"The advent of Young Farmers' Clubs to rural communities now brings to the farmers' sons the opportunity, once denied but to the privileged few who could attend agriculture training schools, but now available to all, to acquire a theoretical and practical knowledge of the science of farming in its various phases, and which will also train them on a co-operative basis as well as give them a status in civilian life which, in the old order of things, could only be attained through a certain outlay of cash, not always accessible to the majority." This, according to Jean-Charles Magnan, Chief of the Agricultural Education Service, is the objective of the Young Farmers' Clubs, in a statement he made before a meeting of the agronomes in charge of this extension work at a study meeting in the Parliament Buildings recently. After welcoming the delegates, Mr. Magnan reminded the assembly that they were there to discuss, re-adjust and co-ordinate the clubs' program according to past experience, and to suit the present needs of society.

Mr. J. A. Proulx, Director of Services for the Department of Agriculture, asked members to make any sugges-

tions that might occur to them to help the cause along. He pointed out that the clubs' progress had been somewhat slowed down during the war as the attention of most young men had been diverted to other channels and problems. "Now that peace has been restored," he said, "it is the opportune time to take up activities after taking inventory of what we have to work on and make plans for the future".

Quebec Produces Choice Lambs

One hundred and fifty choice lambs were received on the Montreal market recently from the Ste. Jovite and St. Andre Avellin co-operatives, and were purchased at a special price by a Quebec firm.

We are mentioning this sale because the animals involved came from two districts in this province which are well known for their lamb production, namely St. Jovite, St. Faustin and Conception in Terrebonne county and St. Andre Avellin, Ripon, Cheneville and Notre Dame de la Paix in Papineau county, where breeding centres have been organized by the Department of Agriculture to increase and improve sheep quality. Breeders receive a grant of \$3.00 for each ewe, with a maximum of ten animals to each farmer.

If farmers are unable to procure ewe lambs by their own efforts, the Department supplies them at \$8.00 each, providing at least 50 head are ordered at a time. The Department also loans 10 rams for every 25 farmers entered in the plan. A contest is then organized and prizes amounting to a total of \$300.00 are offered. All lambs weighing from 80 to 100 pounds are granted a further premium of 75c. To date, the three breeds of Oxfords, Shropshires and Hampshires have been used.

Breeding and sales of sheep in this district have been directed by Victor Pelchat of the Livestock Branch, assisted by the local agronomes.

Prospects for the Potato Harvest

According to preliminary reports sent in to the Department of Agriculture the general quality of the 1945 potato crop is good, although certain localities have been affected by mildew. The crop will be smaller than last year. Only 16,250,000 bushels will be harvested from the 164,000 acres planted. As compared to last year, this is a decrease of 35%. In 1944, 25,053,000 bushels were harvested from 169,000 acres.

Growers should therefore act cautiously and not be over-anxious to sell. Heavy markets at harvest time always cause a decrease in price and it would be better to space out shipments throughout the winter and spring months. Producers who have good storage facilities and who can keep their potatoes in good condition will find it to their advantage to store a part of their crop for disposal when prices are at their peak.

The Quebec Fair

The Provincial Exhibition, held this year from August 31 to September 9th, drew crowds which must have been among the largest ever. It was almost impossible to make any progress in walking through the Midway and grounds, and the different buildings which house the exhibits were always filled with interested spectators. The display of the armed forces, which for the past few years has been prominently placed on the grounds in front of the main building, was absent this year, and in its place were samples of pre-fabricated houses, one of which appears as our cover illustration this month. These houses drew much attention and long lines of visitors were to be seen almost constantly waiting admittance to one or another of them.

The industrial building was well filled with exhibits, many of which gave promise of things to come in the way of air-conditioning units, oil heaters and so forth. The displays provided by the technical schools of the province demonstrated the ability of our young people to do fine work in wood and metal of the functional type, while those presented by well-known Quebec craftsmen in wood carving, metal working, weaving, etc. demonstrated that the ability to create beauty is not lacking in the province. Some of these masters of handicrafts were at the Fair in person and their work-benches were focal points of interest whenever they were at work.

The displays of horticultural products suffer from their location in the dark and narrow corridors which surround the Coliseum, below the rows of seats. During the course of the exhibition the suggestion was made that a new Horticultural Building should be erected on the grounds, and it is entirely likely that this will be done in the near future.

Livestock displays were good, though in most cases not so numerous as last year. The exception was in the Jersey cattle entries, where 182 head were out, an all-time record for the Quebec show. Canadians were next with 129, followed by 120 Holsteins and 104 Ayrshires. There were



The children have fun at the fair too.

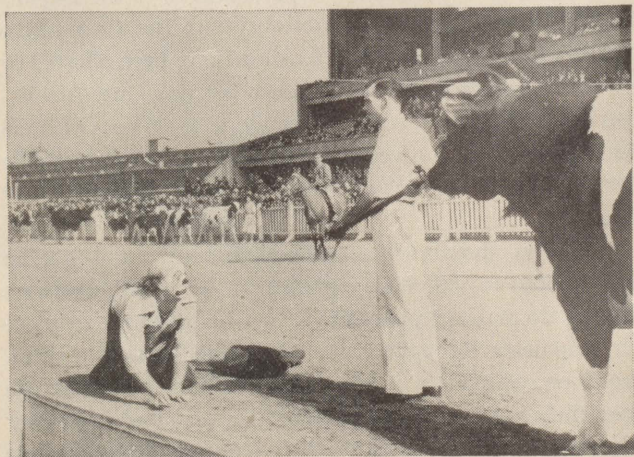
29 Canadian horses, 17 Percherons, 11 Clydesdales and 4 Belgians. Hogs numbered 149 and there were 112 sheep of various breeds. The poultry exhibits more than filled the Poultry Building, and almost a third of the exhibits which were brought to the Fair could not be accommodated. It is evident that additional space will have to be found another year.

The cattle parade is always a feature of this fair, and the turnout on the racetrack was a good one, thanks in large measure to the men of the Regiment de Quebec and the Regiment de St. Hyacinthe, who helped lead the cattle in the parade. Each herd was identified as it passed the grandstand and, the day of the parade being a particularly fine one, the cattle were seen by many thousands of spectators in the stands.

Judging Results

In Ayrshires, the Quebec General Hospital's Cherry Bank Royal Jupiter, last year's champion and champion at Ormstown this summer, got the senior and grand male championship ribbons. A. Gaudette, St. Hyacinthe, had the senior and grand champion female, Bois de la Roche Cherry 34th, and both reserve junior champions. P. D. McArthur took both reserve senior and grand championships, both junior championships, and won all the group classes.

The senior and grand champion Jersey bull was E. Couture & Son's Dora Cavalier, and Miss E. Speyer, Massawippi, had the reserve on Gables Vanguard. The junior champion was Couture's Pinetree Valiant and the reserve was A. A. Carson's Popeye's Successor. The senior and grand champion female was Carson's Standard Lady Dorothy, and Miss Speyer had the reserve on Springmount Bright Lustre. Miss Speyer had both the junior and reserve junior championships on Hawthornden Lizzie and Springmount Vanguard's Jessamine. Carson won the groups with



Horse play at the cattle parade.

the exception of the junior herd, the prize for which went to Miss Speyer.

In Holsteins, the senior and grand champion male was Southview Francy Gord, owned by M. Gladu, and reserve senior was L. Noiseux's Glenafton Acme Mercedes. Reserve grand champion was the junior champion, Eglantier Rag Apple Hartog Pabst for Maurice Houle. Senior and grand championships for females went to J. J. Murphy, Huntingdon, on Southview Starlight Fobes and the reserve was Lisette Posch Inka for M. Houle. Brown Corporation's Brown's Belldine Mistress was junior champion with Gladu's Reinette Hilda Bluejay Colantha in reserve. The groups were divided, Brown Corporation taking junior get of sire, Murphy the senior get, and progeny of dam. Gladu had the best senior herd.

Group classes in Canadian cattle were all taken by the Provincial Farm School at La Gorgendiere, which also had the grand champion male on Julien 8X. Reserve senior and grand went to C. A. Fowler. Armand Leclerc of Pont Rouge and H. Charpentier, Clairvaue, had junior and reserve junior respectively.

Horses

The best Belgian stallion was Boulot de Grand Bermont, the property of the Jean Bosco Institute. Reserve grand was shown by E. Brunelle, Ste. Sophie de Megantic. Grand champion mare was Brunelle's Dora du Bosquet with La Trappe Hilda reserve for Charbonneau Bros., St. Maurice. Get of sire was taken by Brunelle and progeny of dam went to the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Quebec.

The National Breweries were showing in the Percheron classes and won both male championships. L. J. Bois, St. Jean Port Joli had the champion female on Azur de Port Joli and took all the group classes and special prizes but one.

Only two Clydesdale exhibitors were out. Both male championships went to A. T. Cleland, St. Hermas and John Beatlie & Son, Brownsburg, had both female champions. Cleland won the get of sire class and Heatlie took the progeny of dam.

Albert de St. Isidore was the grand champion Canadian stallion for P. Charbonneau, and the La Gorgendiere Farm

School showed the reserve. The Farm School had both grand and reserve championships for females and won the progeny of dam class. E. Sylvestre, St. Hyacinthe, took the get of sire class.

Sheep

Leicesters made up the largest numbers on any one breed of sheep and L. P. McCarthy, St. Augustin, won both male and female championships. Slack Bros., Waterloo, led in Shropshires, J. B. Grenier, Yamachiche carried off all the tops in Oxfords except one, champion ewe, which was won by A. Denis, St. Cuthbert. Slack Bros. had the champion Hampshire ewe and A. Lavallee, Berthierville, had the best ram and also took the group awards. Slack Bros. took the honours in Cheviots and Southdowns.

Hogs

O. A. Fowler, Kingsbury, T. LeBlanc, Ste. Monique, E. Sylvestre, St. Hyacinthe, and Charbonneau & Frere, Yamachiche, each placed top in one class for Yorkshire boars. In sows, A. Sevigny, Princeville, had the top aged sow, Fowler led the 1943-44 class, Charbonneau the 1944-45 class and Jos. Valin, Champigny, had the best gilt in the February 1 to May, 1945, class. Fowler led in groups of one boar and two sows.

Bonus for Clover and Alfalfa Seed

There is at present an excellent export market for clover and alfalfa seed, and in order to help supply this demand the Federal Government will again offer special bonuses to growers.

Any farmer who grows clover or alfalfa seed may obtain participation certificates from any authorized seed dealer to whom he sells seed. These entitle the grower to a bonus of 3 cents per pound for red clover and 5 cents per pound on alsike clover, alfalfa, and mixtures of white clover and alsike, over and above the regular sale price. These certificates will be cashed by the Federal Government when the Special Products Board has exported the seed and received payment.

According to Order A-1694 of the Seed Administration Board, seed prices have been set as follows:

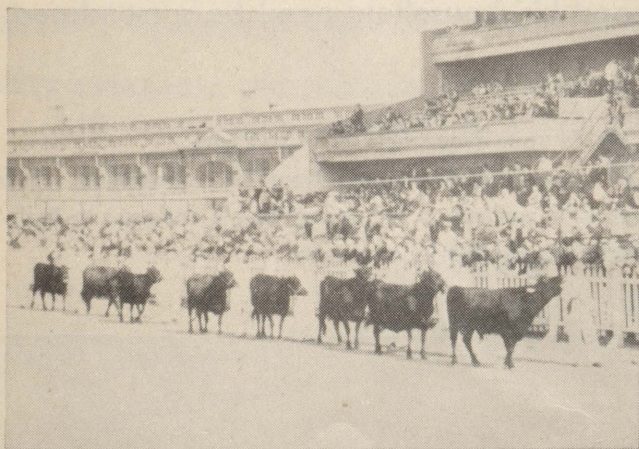
Red clover	.34	White clover	1.15
Alsike	.34	Alfalfa	.37

The price for the white clover — alsike mixture will depend on the percentage of each sort in the mixture.

All profits resulting from the Board's transactions are dependent upon exports in time for 1946 seedings, so participation certificates will not be issued after March 31, 1946.

Should net profits made by the Board on the export of any of these seeds be more than the minimum (3 cents and 5 cents) the certificate value for that kind of seed will be increased accordingly.

On seed exported from the 1944 crop the Board was able to pay 7.7 cents a pound for alfalfa seed and 4.04 cents a pound for red clover seed, well above the guaranteed minimum.



Canadian cattle from the La Gorgendiere farm school herd.



FARMERS'

RATIONED MEAT IN LOCKERS

All consumers who store rationed meat in lockers must declare in writing to the nearest Ration Branch Office the quantity of rationed meat they had in storage on September 10, 1945.

Rationed meats include all cooked, canned, fancy and "red" meats. For a full list of rationed meats; see the Consumer Meat Coupon Value Chart. Copies are available at all Ration Branch Offices.

COUPONS MUST BE SURRENDERED FOR STORED MEAT

Consumers must surrender coupons for all meat held in lockers over and above 4 lbs. for each person in the household at a rate of 2 lbs. per coupon. However, no more than one-half of the "M" coupons in the ration books of the consumer and his household need be surrendered.

Rationing Is your assurance of a fair share.
Is a protection against waste... shortages... inflation.
That is why farmers are asked to *continue to collect and turn in* coupons to their Local Ration Boards—once a month—in the RB-61 envelope.



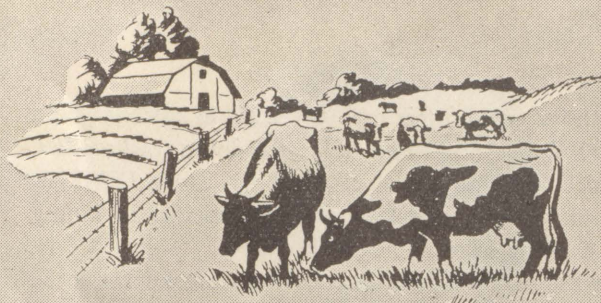
INFLATION
HURTS
EVERYBODY



PRICE CONTROL
KEEPS PRICES
WITHIN REACH
OF EVERYBODY



STARVING
COUNTRIES
MUST BE FED



USE THIS DECLARATION FORM

[illegible]

(If space is found insufficient, use designated space at back of sheet)

I, the above Declarant, hereby certify the above statements to be true and correct and to contain a full disclosure of all meat owned, controlled or held by me in any cold storage locker in any commercial building or in space in a cold storage plant as at start of meat rationing 1945.

Dated.....1945

NOTE: Under the Board Order, operators of cold storage lockers or of commercial cold storage buildings are required to report to the Board the names and addresses of persons to whom they rent space for the storage of food.

300 M.B. 7-45

LIP this form, fill it in, and send with your coupons to the nearest Ration Branch.

**LOCKER OPERATORS ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT TO THE BOARD THE NAMES
AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS TO WHOM THEY RENT LOCKERS**

**RATION ADMINISTRATION
STABILIZE PRICES AND TRADE BOARD**



DEFLATION
THE PRICE OF
INFLATION

DDT . . . *Continued from page 4.*

Extensive use of mixtures of DDT in talc has been made for the extermination of lice, bedbugs, cockroaches, etc., which have infested slum dwellings. Here, DDT has proved to be superior to all other insecticides in killing power, duration of toxicity and cheapness.

The list of destructive insects which are known to be killed by DDT is long and impressive, and scientific tests have been carried out both in the laboratories and in the field with a view to widening the use of this new weapon.

It is now a certainty that not only are mosquitoes, lice, and flies destroyed in a short time, but that the use of DDT will prevent the attack of the cabbage butterfly, Colorado potato beetle, various types of worms, grasshoppers, ants, termites and Japanese beetles; further additions to this list are being made daily.

As yet the use of DDT by the farmer has not been investigated very thoroughly, but it has been proved for instance that cows will give 10 to 20% more milk if they are freed from the annoyance of flies. A warning should be sounded to beekeepers, though, as DDT will quickly destroy their insect workers.

To the farmer in his fight to produce more food, in spite of the shortage of labour, it would appear that DDT will be of immense benefit; with its help he will be able to control, probably permanently, the insect pests which destroy his crops and bring sickness to his livestock.



Spraying trees infested with spruce bud worm with DDT.

STORAGE STOCKS DOWN

If some of you doubt the need for meat rationing, figures on cold storage holdings in Canada ought to set you right. At August 1, 1945, holdings of meat were 48,595,459 pounds; fish, 32,944,660 pounds and poultry, 5,894,433 pounds. Figures for August, 1944, were: Meat, 88,989,168 pounds; fish, 34,976,741 pounds and poultry 10,077,349 pounds.

POULTRY QUESTIONS . . . *Continued from page 6.*

where properly built up, will aid greatly in maintaining dry floor conditions, but proper ventilation is essential. The usual practice is to use sand, gravel, rice hulls, shavings, or other cut up litter material, as a base about three inches deep. Straw is placed over the fine material to a depth of 12 to 15 inches. The straw will be gradually broken down by the birds and all dried droppings will filter to the base of the litter. The fine material on the floor acts as an insulating layer, thus keeping the floor dry and clean. Additional straw is added periodically, gradually building up a deep litter of broken material which is enjoyed by the birds working through it. Houses are cleaned only in the spring when the stock is removed.

There is a direct saving in both litter and labour through the practice of using deep litter.

Describe satisfactory nest construction to avoid egg breakage and soiling for large pen conditions.

Large compartment nests have been used in pens holding large groups of birds not being trap-nested. So-called 'tunnel nests' have openings at either end of an enclosed platform in front of the large nest accommodating 10 or 12 females at a time. Another very satisfactory nest has a single entrance on the front centrally located and having a platform outside for approach. The nest may be built without a floor, the floor being the platform, thus facilitating easy cleaning. The nest is 24 inches wide, back to front, 18 inches high in front, 30 inches high at back, the back being boarded only 15 inches, the balance open for air circulation. The sloping top has a hinged door full length and only partial width of top for collection of eggs. The length can be to suit available wall space. The opening on front and platform should be 6 inches above floor level to avoid the litter being thrown out. A litter of 6 inches in depth is used.

Nova Scotia Announces Increased Bonus for Pure Bred Rams

To encourage improvement of sheep flocks in the province and a consequent improvement of market lambs and wool, the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture has announced an increase in the bonus given to flock owners who purchase graded rams to head their flocks.

Formerly a bonus of 40% of the purchase price of an XXX ram was paid with a maximum of \$15. Under the amended policy the maximum is increased to \$25.

For those purchasing XXX A rams (the highest grade) the maximum is increased to \$40.

To qualify for the bonus, rams must come from approved flocks and be officially graded and tattooed. For further information communicate with C. E. Boulden, Provincial Poultry Husbandman, Truro, or J. A. Steele, Senior Fieldman, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Truro.

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

Well, we certainly harvested our grain in record time this fall. L. S. Webster of Massawippi bought a regular western style combine, a twelve-foot cut with the tractor in the middle. After the miles travelled last fall to get a thresher and help, we were ready to try anything that would get the grain off the straw quickly and with a minimum of help. So up came the combine and down went the grain. They made a late start after dinner, had some difficulty and yet there were 223 bags of grain in the barn that night. The next morning 67 more turned out in a short time and the job was done. The cost was very reasonable at \$3 per acre since it cost \$2 and the twine just for reaping and about \$3 for threshing. There was still the straw to pick up but the hay-loader handled it very nicely. The first was taken just as the combine left it but it rained too soon. After that we turned it with the side-rake to dry it and turned two swathes together as the single swath made a lot of driving for a load. But you couldn't find any chaff to bed down the old sow when her family is young. For one thing the combine does not break up the straw to make much chaff and most of what it makes stays in the field. A good finishing touch would be to cut the straw and blow it into the barn.

Now I can just hear farmers saying that this reads like a fairy tale and nothing connected with farming could ever be so easy and trouble-free. But you see, you've only heard half the story. Some of my grain was too green. It was all late due to the wet spring but some of it was ten days later than the rest. Worse still the green and ripe were all mixed as it was sowed in spots wherever it got dry enough. The combine operator took the trouble to cut the greenest spots separately but he couldn't get them all. We had planned to spread out the green grain but we didn't realize how much space it would take. Also we had to put some on a cement floor and you can't dry grain on that.

Another Policyholder Reports...

"MY HUSBAND owns three policies in The Mutual Life of Canada, which he has taken out at various times for my protection and our retirement. Two are Ordinary Life and one is Family Income.

"If anything happens to him and I am left alone to bring up the children, I shall have an income from the insurance, and some cash to pay the bills and a reserve for emergencies. And if he lives to retirement age the



cash values will give us an income.

"But I also have a policy on my own life, because I want him to be able to provide proper care for the children if anything happens to me. Our Mutual Life representative pointed out that Canadian government figures prove that in one case out of every three the wife dies before the husband.

"We chose The Mutual Life in which to insure because of the good reputation of the Company for fair dealing and low cost insurance."

Let a Mutual Life Representative arrange your family insurance.

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MUTUAL LIFE
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We turned it with a shovel in the morning and by night that on the bottom was soaking wet. So we had to bag up the driest and keep turning it. We ended up with some very poor grain.

If cut with a binder it was not too green to make good grain but for combining it needed another week of warm

weather. However before the week was past there came a storm that flattened a lot of uncut grain so science hasn't yet taken the gamble out of harvesting grain.

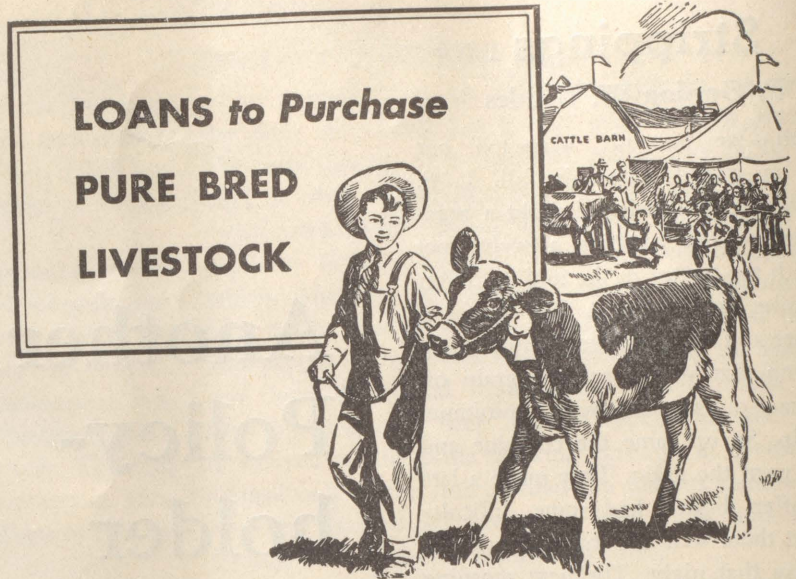
Neither has government control taken the gamble out of farm markets. An extremely complicated system of meat

rationing is sprung on us just when the fall run of livestock starts for market. No one can deny that we should go easy on home consumption of meat when so many are facing starvation for we have eaten even too well throughout the war. However, this easing of domestic consumption should not be accompanied by any curtailment of the slaughtering capacity of the meat industry just when we were wondering if that capacity would be equal to the task before it. Farmers plan months ahead in livestock production and a tie-up now might well result in less meat available for export in the near future instead of more.

This is not the first time government control has bogged down during the war. It allowed American pork to come into Canada in such quantities early in the struggle that home production was down just when it should have been up. It encouraged cheese production at the cost of butter production so we had a shortage of butter. It raised many farm prices to a decent level via the subsidy route so that urban consumers got their milk for less than before the war even though they could well afford to pay more. Butter sold cheaply yet was rationed. And still many people holler for more government control instead of less. Every government control increases the number of non-productive workers between the producer and consumer, adds to the price spread and reduces possible consumption. Likewise every control takes away a little more of the freedom for which we have just finished fighting.

Finished for how long? Not long, if labour unions continue to make exhorbitant demands and common people ask for the government to bonus their babies and pension them at sixty. The government cannot create an increase in the national income. That has to come by increased production of the people and we can't increase production by reducing the percentage of the population which is self-supporting.

In the meantime, keep on taking some of the gamble out of your hog marketing by weighing the hogs instead of guessing them.



THE QUALITY of the livestock on your farm can be improved in relatively few years through the steady introduction of selected individuals of good blood lines. Should you wish to buy young pedigreed stock or mature animals of superior breeding, The Royal Bank of Canada will be glad to lend you cash for the purpose.

Under the Farm Improvement Loans Act, 1944, loans are available on most attractive terms for the purchase of foundation or breeding livestock, for machinery, equipment, farm electric systems, the construction and repair of buildings and other purposes, Repayment may be arranged by convenient instalments and the interest rate is low. We welcome your enquiries for farm loans.



"FARM IMPROVEMENT LOANS"

This is the title of our new booklet which describes in detail the many attractive features of Farm Improvement Loans . . . what the money can be used for . . . method of repayment . . . and the new types of security which can now be accepted by the Bank. Ask for a copy at your local branch.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Versatile Guy

"We drew up the qualifications of a father . . . he's a versatile guy all right for he has to be a combination of carpenter, electrician, plumber, dish wiper, furnaceman, chauffeur, teacher, gardener, veterinarian, dancing partner, athletic coach, jar top untwister, bottle uncorker, night headwaiter to the baby, and last and most important, breadwinner and financial reservoir."

—R. D. Colquette, on CBC.

"Realization of parity objectives for

agriculture with other industries should also imply a parity of responsibility to pay and maintain adequate wages and other conditions of employment."

Notices of Meeting

Secretaries of organizations are advised that when their by-laws call for "at least" a certain number of days for giving notice of meetings the words "at least" are interpreted legally as indicating clear days, that is, not including the day on which the notice is mailed or the day on which the meeting is held.

Old Firm Changes Name

A new name has now been adopted to replace three names formerly used in different parts of the country by three companies which, for many years, have actually been one business family. Known as Geo. W. Reed & Company Limited in Montreal, as The Metallic Roofing Company in Toronto, and as Western Steel Products Corporation in Winnipeg, the union that has long existed in fact, is to be known now as WESTEEL PRODUCTS LIMITED.

Business names of 60 to 90 years' standing are thus united in a new bond of strength. Geo. W. Reed & Company was established in 1852. The Metallic Roofing Company started in 1885. Both firms have been affiliated with Western Steel Products Corporation for many years. The new streamlined name will make for a more closely knit organization.

Speaking of the many old employees, an officer of the company said: "The organization has a Quarter Century Club with a membership of over 60. Many employees have 30, 40 and more years' standing. It will not be surprising if the odd twinge is felt by some of the old-timers at the passing of the names they have worked so hard to build up. However, we feel sure that the wisdom of the move will be apparent".

Westeel Products Limited has plants and offices at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Continued Protection

Huge barrage balloons provided a protective umbrella over London and other British cities during the war years. They will continue to give protection to British civilians in the days of peace: Protection against rain and sleet instead of against bombs. The "demobilized elephants" are now being made into raincoats for British civilians.

WOMAN'S LAMENT

I'm tired of hearing
Of post-war plastic,
What I'd like to see
Is some pre-war elastic.
—Ogden Nash.



A MIRACLE!

It's so easy to use and does such a wonderful job . . . NARVO, the famous quick-drying durable household finish.

NARVO
CANADA'S SMARTEST FINISH

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All Purpose Finish
Orange 242 Orange
A WASHABLE LUSTROUS FINISH FOR WALLS WOODWORK FLOORS FURNITURE VERANDAS ETC.

High Quality Bacon

The manufacture of Canadian export bacon has been standardized to a high level. A staff of inspectors at the Canadian seaboard work under the Meat Board, Dominion Department of Agriculture, and sample each shipment from each packing plant. Reports are made covering grading, workmanship, condition, and weight. This information is relayed to the packers, and in certain cases penalties are applied. Further, a bacon specialist visits each plant periodically to check on workmanship and method of processing. Much attention is also given to refrigeration of railway cars and ocean vessels, as well as to the handling at the docks, in order to assure the arrival of the Bacon in the United Kingdom in the best condition.

"So long as — disproportion exists between the size of the average farm and the quantity and cost of machinery, farm operations cannot be brought up-to-date or made profitable."

—Dr. J. B. Reynolds.



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THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Canada Expects Every Cook to do Her Duty

by Marjorie E. Hurley

If someone said you were not feeding your family well, you'd be prompt to make a vigorous denial. The hours you spend in your kitchen! The laurels you garnered for your delicious cooking! But could you honestly answer, yes, if someone asked whether you always combined sound dietetics with your tasty dishes? Are you successful in making your menus supply the food values necessary for the good health of your family and making them like it?

Canada is Not Well Fed

Studies of Canadian eating habits show that not many women could answer yes to all of these questions. It may shock you to think of your family's diet as deficient, but it is a fact that dietary deficiencies are found in many Canadian homes. I am not speaking of poor homes — that is another problem entirely — but of the average comfortable homes that have never known what it is to miss a meal. A full stomach isn't everything. Being well-fed is not a matter simply of having enough to eat, but of having enough of the right kind of food — the foods that supply the vitamins, minerals and other nutritional factors each of us needs in the daily diet if we are to enjoy buoyant health and keep our bubbling energy. The lack of these factors, even to a mild degree, is a constant sap on vitality. Although that lack may not incapacitate the individual, his health is kept below par. It lowers resistance to infectious diseases, particularly colds, and may be the cause of extreme nervousness and irritability. In women it contributes to the complications occurring in pregnancy, reducing their chances of bearing healthy children with safety. Often it is the reason for children's slow progress in their growth or in school. Adults suffer from that tired feeling, sometimes to the point where they become shiftless and lazy, because they have been deprived of the vitality and the will to do. Many a failure in life might be traced to the dining-room table.

Nutrition and Health

Up to now there has been a wide gap between scientific knowledge of nutrition and its practical application to everyday meal planning. But the gap is being closed. Nutrition has been made a part of our programme. Now that hostilities have ceased there will be a reduction of certain food supplies which is no surprise to most Canadians. With free hearts, we see vast quantities of food going overseas to relieve the suffering countries of Europe, and to play an important part in building the peace.

Nevertheless we cannot be a strong nation unless we are a healthy nation. And health begins with the food we eat.

The Part You Must Play

Every homemaker is being asked to do her share by adding to her cooking lore a working knowledge of sound dietetics. This simply means learning how to plan and prepare meals that will keep your family feeling fit. It may mean learning a new method or two, so that food values will not be destroyed or wasted in cooking. It should not increase your food budget, if you learn to buy well and wisely. Many of the cheaper foods are among the most nutritious. In short, we are not asking you to add to your meal-planning activities, but to alter your menus a bit and perhaps persuade your family to cultivate a few new likes. This is where your culinary skill comes in. Superb cooking and good nutrition go hand in hand.

How to Learn Your Part

You should not have to go beyond your home town to get the information you will need to help you plan more nutritious meals. Under the guidance of Nutrition Committees, many local agencies are prepared to aid you, such as Health Departments, Public Health nurses, The Canadian Red Cross, Home Economics Departments of schools and colleges, and the Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa. Your public library should be able to supply books and pamphlets. If not, a recommended list of these may be obtained from the Nutrition Division at Ottawa.

Clubwomen to the Fore

Persuade your club or Home and School Association to make a study of nutrition the chief project for the coming season, particularly its practical application to meal planning. Invite qualified speakers to address your meetings. If you have had training in home economics or dietetics, take a refresher course if you can, so that you will be better equipped to initiate or lead your club activities. If you don't belong to a study group, join one, or take a lead in organizing one.

Good Nutrition with Less Meat

As W.I. members, we can be instrumental in promoting this idea in our own particular section; by buying only what we need regardless of extra coupons. The average person usually associates meat with protein. Meat however, contains other important food elements such as B vitamins, phosphorous and iron. Just as other foods will

supply protein they will likewise contribute these nutrients. Choosing the right ones is the main thing. The choice of green salads and cooked vegetables will guarantee the needed iron. By the way, the darker the green the better. The B vitamins can most easily be obtained from whole grain cereals, eggs and milk. These foods along with fish and cheese, will also supply phosphorus, which is needed in conjunction with calcium for sound bones and teeth. Saving a portion of the week's ration for liver is an excellent idea, for liver is a storehouse of iron and vitamins, and contains as much protein as a T-bone steak.

Shopping

Are you a better shopper than you were five years ago? Above all — be sure you're not wasting food! Check yourself against these nine points.

1. Do you plan your buying ahead?
2. Do you buy only what you need?
3. Do you buy brands you know?
4. Do you store foods correctly?
5. Do you serve healthful meals?
6. Do you prepare foods carefully?
7. Do you lick the platter clean?
8. Do you use up all leftovers?
9. Do you turn in waste fats?

It's up to you to guard our first line of defense — the health of the Canadian home.

Girl Guides Need Camp Site

The Lakeshore Division of the Canadian Girl Guides Association is most anxious to obtain a camp site for next summer and succeeding summers. If any farmer has land on a water front with safe swimming that would be suitable for a girls camp we would like to hear from him. We would pay rent and would need the site for any period from 2 weeks to 1 month. There must be good drinking water available. The Camp pays current rates for all milk, vegetables and supplies of any kind.

All Girl Guides in camp are under strict control. An adult with a camper's licence is in charge and other reliable adults are with the girls constantly. The Lakeshore Division is able to supply necessary equipment but needs a little help from a farmer in the matter of digging trenches for latrines. We can guarantee that the Guides would leave the camp site clean and tidy, would not make noise after dark when others wish to sleep and would at all times consider the convenience of the owner and his family.

The Lakeshore Division comprises Guides from Dorval to Hudson Heights. Guides from the South Shore join with them to make one camp, so it is preferable that the site be not too far distant from Montreal and within 3 miles of a railway station.

If any kind-hearted farmer could help us please write to: Mrs. P. H. Gray, Macdonald College, P.Q.

The Atomic Bomb and the Women's Institute

by Dorothy Ellard

What has the Women's Institute and its members to do with the atomic bomb? Nothing, perhaps, so far, but we shall be one of the many deciding factors in its future use, whether for good or evil.

Now that the war is finally over we, as members of the W.I., cannot afford to sit back and take it easy; if we do we shall lose the peace. As long as the peoples of Europe are in such dire distress we cannot neglect them. Our duty is to keep on helping through Red Cross and any other organizations that are helping to alleviate this distress. The atomic bomb is such a terrible and awful thing, that according to a scientist who helped to invent it, it means the wholesale destruction of civilization if the bomb is used for war. So our duty is clear, we must do all we can to help prevent war. The responsibility before women today is greater than ever before but also the opportunities to work for the common good are greater. We must take our place as interested and serious-minded citizens in our own communities. The women who devote themselves to their own selfish pursuits and ignore the community and its needs invite disaster. During the war we learned to work together, in the peace we must do the same.

We must see to it that we not only use our vote but

also have a say in the choosing of the men that we have to vote for. War must be prevented and women must in future take more interest in both local, provincial and federal governments. Only by keeping ourselves more informed can we know what they mean to do with the atomic bomb now that it is here. The price of peace is eternal vigilance. To recall John Philpot Curran's exact words, uttered in 1790, "The condition on which God hath given liberty to man is eternal vigilance, which condition if he break, servitude is at once the consequence of his crime and the punishment of his guilt."

Poor housing, slums, both rural and urban, lack of community halls in towns, villages or countryside, with consequent lack of recreational and vocational facilities for both young and old, lack of libraries, lack of proper health and sickness insurance, need of more hospital accommodations, these and numerous other vital needs help to create the conditions that lead to a state of mind and body that eventually causes wars.

Let us hope that Women's Institute members, in whatever country they may be will strive and work to get these conditions remedied, and by so doing will help mankind use the atomic bomb to deliver himself and not to destroy himself.

Argenteuil County

by Janet P. Graham

Argenteuil, "County of the Laurentian Hills," as it has been termed by one writer, is a county worthy of note because of its historical episodes as well as of the beauty of its scenery.

Its history really begins during the latter part of the 17th. century. In June, 1682, Louis XIV of France, through his viceroy, Frontenac made a grant of what is now a portion of this county to Charles Joseph D'Aileboussy. The grant comprised 72 square miles of virgin forest on the north side of the Ottawa river near the Long Sault Rapids. (The scene of Dollard's brave fight). In 1855 the county, as it now stands was created and named after Argenteuil, a district near Paris.

This county has a population of 3,936. It has land formations to suit all tastes, mountainous, rolling and flat, with soils of different kinds including a sand dune which is being planted with evergreens. It is a farming county but has also a White Rock mine at Kilmar of which the products are shipped to many places, near and far.

Argenteuil boasts also of being the home of the first paper mill to be established in Canada. A cairn has been erected in St. Andrews East by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board establishing the truth of that fact. This Board has also placed cairns marking the date of the building of the Carillon and Grenville canals which formed part of the great Water Highway connecting Montreal with our capital city and which at one time was the only way in which Ottawa could be reached. The date marking a century of service was 1933. Somewhere near Carillon, Champlain

fell into the water when making his wild goose trip up the Ottawa by canoe looking for a passage to China and other Eastern ports.

The first Canadian-born premier of Canada, Hon. J. C. Abbott, was born in St. Andrews East in Argenteuil county and resided there. He also had a summer home at Lake Louisa called "The Abbott House," after himself.

Argenteuil boasts of an interesting museum situated in Carillon overlooking the Ottawa. The building itself formerly the barracks which housed the Imperial Guards who assisted in building the canals was transformed by our very active Historical Society from an ordinary hotel into a thing of beauty, visited by many celebrated people.

Argenteuil also boasts its own newspaper published by J. S. Giles who will celebrate his fiftieth anniversary as

owner and proprietor of the Lachute Watchman, next year, although the paper itself was established at a much earlier date.

Sir Wm. Johnston, of the famous Mollie Brant episode, was also a landowner in this country, which has seen anxious days too in an invasion by the rebels of St. Eustache and other war threats. It has also given many sons for both World Wars.

Many of our Governor Generals have visited this historic county. The late King Edward, while a prince, halted at Carillon while on his way up the Ottawa by boat.

The Women's Institute was first formed in this county 31 years ago and has now nine healthy active branches.



The Historic Carillon Barracks — now the Argenteuil Museum.

Knowing Each Other

Heard at the convention. "What country are you from?" "Gaspé." "Oh, that's where you have to travel by dog team during the long winter." And the indignant rejoinder. "There wasn't a day last winter but what we could drive to the village with our car, a distance of three miles." Or, "So you are from Gatineau county. I suppose there is nothing there but rock and forest." And another equally indignant denial.

How little we really know of our province. It is with this thought in mind that a series of sketches on the various counties represented in the Q.W.I. commences in this issue. It will at least be interesting and let us also hope of benefit.



Lord Tweedsmuir visits St. Andrews East and talks to the Late Dr. Maude Abbott. Mrs. G. F. Kuhring of the Women's Institute looks smilingly on.

A Month With the W.I.

Almost without exception all branches reported their donation to the Princess Alice Foundation Fund and committees formed for collecting used clothing for UNRRA. This being the case, in order to save space, no individual mention is made of these activities but it is indeed gratifying to know these appeals are receiving such whole-hearted support.

Argenteuil. Wright had a well-attended meeting with rollcall "Name a boy or girl in the services". A military whist was planned to raise funds.

Brome. Abercorn branch held a very successful supper and sale this past summer, the sum of \$100 being realized. A quilt was tied at their last meeting and a basket of fruit sent to a sick friend.

Bonaventure. New Richmond had an interesting roll-call, "Ways to keep our W. I. awake." A paper by the publicity convener, "Activities of British Institutes," and an enjoyable contest, "Transposed flowers," completed the programme. Plans were made for entertaining the semi-annual county meeting later in the season. New Carlisle had the pleasure of a visit from their county president, Mrs. R. H. Campbell. A presentation was made by Mrs. Campbell to their local treasurer who is leaving their community. 28 returned men were entertained by this branch with a chicken pie supper and dance. \$100 was sent to the Soldier's Memorial Hospital Auxiliary, Campbellton, N.B., to be used for a needed piece of equipment. The Junior W.I. held a sale of handicraft and shell work, making over \$40. Port Daniel gave leather writing cases to members' sons who had volunteered for the Pacific, and later assisted in the victory celebration. A contest in floral centre-pieces was held and cheer sent to a shut-in.

Compton. Brookbury is planning a dance, proceeds to be used for gifts for returned men. \$5 was voted towards the school fair. An afternoon tea was held and an electric table lamp presented a member who was leaving the community. The "Reader's Digest" has been given to an invalid and a sunshine bag to a school boy in the hospital. Bury voted \$5 to the school fair and arrangements were made for dinner to be served at that event. A demonstration by Miss Walker is being planned. Two war brides were welcomed and presented with a gift. This branch intends to take up study of current events. Canterbury reports a very successful supper and sale. \$8 was voted the school fair and \$5 towards jam for Britain. They also assisted in improving the local picnic grounds. Mr. Whitehead was guest speaker with the timely subject, "New School Rules, Laws and Problems." Current events are also being studied by this branch this coming winter. East Clifton heard a practical talk on "How to wash quilts successfully." This was a tested method. South Newport held a kitchen shower for a war bride. Several members have enrolled in the Blue Cross Hospital Assn.

Chat.-Huntington. Dundee had a real international



The Shipton Women's Institute in front of the Farmer's Hall, Danville, Que.

meeting recently when six members of the Fort Covington, N.Y. Home Bureau were their guests. Mrs. S. Gleason, R.N. of that town gave a valuable talk on health entitled "Running down hill and pulling up hill." Mrs. H. Farquhar, also of Fort Covington, gave a demonstration on various styles of hand made bags and purses. Descriptions and recipes of a Victory supper served there recently were given by some of the other visitors. The various conveners gave items of interest pertaining to their departments and a discussion on the subject, "Youth in the New World," rounded out an interesting program.

Howick had two demonstrations, "How to wind yarn," and "Brooches made of crochet." An excellent paper, "How to keep Young", was also enjoyed. Huntingdon is making plans to increase both their membership and attendance. Hemmingford gave a welcome to the new teaching staff. This branch arranged and judged fancywork, canning and bread at local fair. A demonstration on weaving proved of interest. Franklin Centre heard a talk on the work of the Y.W.C.A. in Ceylon by Miss Estelle Amaron who has spent the past six years there in that work. A quilting was held at this meeting.

Gatineau. Aylmer East held a spelling match and heard short papers on various timely topics. Mr. Manu of Lisgar school, Ottawa, was guest speaker taking for his subject, "Things that need doing in Education." Many suggestions were made and the question period and discussion that followed proved of value. Rupert sponsored an afternoon tea and wiener roast in the church hall, one of the group winning a Kenwood blanket. Wright had a talk on "School Laws" followed by a discussion. A visitor, Mrs. Williams of Gaspe, won the prize in a guessing contest. Three articles of made-over clothing are to be exhibited by this branch at Aylmer fair. Wakefield is also exhibiting re-made clothing at this fair. These are to be sent to National Clothing later. A debate on Reading vs. Travel proved interesting as was also a talk by Mr. R.

Cunningham of Toronto General Trust, on "Making of Wills." A donation of books to the local library was gratefully received.

Megantic. Inverness branch welcomed a new member. A letter of thanks was read from a sick member for the use of the W.I. hospital bed. An interesting quiz on berries was much enjoyed and prizes given the winners. Two prizes were donated the local Horticultural Society.

Montcalm. Rawdon is starting work again after the holidays and is planning a visit from Miss Walker. This community held a very successful concert, the proceeds being handed to the W.I. for their work.

Pontiac. All branches in this county are planning to assist with the Pontiac Community Hospital Tag Day Benefit. Clarendon had a paper, "Women and the Peace," also a contest, "Old Sayings and Proverbs." Elmside branch received a letter of thanks for seeds from England. An excellent paper on "Canada's Place in History," was read and plans made for the school fair. A welcome home evening was sponsored for two returned boys. Onslow Corners, "A Canadian War Hero" was the subject of a paper. Starks Corners held a floral contest. Shawville is making arrangements for another blood clinic. An article on "The Atomic Bomb" was heard and a spelling match was enjoyed. Wyman also had a spelling match and a humorous reading, "Before the Meeting," gave a lighter touch to the program. Arrangements were made for exhibit at fair and for the tea room. This branch is planning to bring some article to each meeting to be sold.

Richmond. Cleveland sponsored a variety booth at the street fair in Richmond. They are making plans for a social evening with contests as part of program. \$15 was given to the Welcome Home Club for entertainment for returned boys. Melbourne Ridge is buying another War Savings certificate bringing the number now owned by this branch up to ten. Plans were made for a visit from Miss Walker in the near future. \$5 was voted to the county treasury and arrangements made for a white elephant sale to raise funds. 11 members have joined the Blue Cross Hospital Assn. A paper on Education and Central School Boards proved of value. Richmond Hill held contests on aprons and quilt blocks. Several members enrolled in Blue Cross Hospital Assn. Prizes are being offered in the College. A wedding gift, two babies' gifts and cheer to the sick were also reported. (See Picture). Shipton is making plans for the school fair and arranging sports in the afternoon for the children. Arrangements were also made for the annual supper and social evening. A gift was given to a war bride at a "welcome" reception and another gift to a member leaving town. Mrs. I. Kenniston gave an interesting talk on her work with the 4-H clubs in the U.S.A. Spooner Pond held a raisin pie contest. The convener for education gave a general talk on education for children and our own education as home-makers. This branch also had a booth at Richmond street fair.

Sherbrooke. Belvidere paid a visit to Elm Drive Dairy. A successful food sale was held and \$10 voted for school fair prizes. A vegetable and flower contest was staged and an instructive address on "The Profession of Agriculture" added interest to the meeting. Lennoxville, \$5 was voted to the school fair and an outline of arrangements for carrying it on was discussed. An educational item on teaching children, by Miss Elizabeth Drummond, was read by the convener of Education. This branch held a very enjoyable picnic at Bacon's Bay during the summer. Orford voted \$4 for the school fair. A successful sale of home made bread and rolls was held. This group is co-operating with Brompton Road to entertain the county quarterly meeting.

Stanstead. The Stanstead county project, the operation of the dining hall during the three days of local fair, was again successfully undertaken, the sum of \$455 being realized. All branches cooperate in this work.

Ayer's Cliff is sponsoring medical examinations in the local school. Arrangements were made by this branch to operate the dining hall and booth at the school fair. The new teachers were invited to this meeting to meet the members. The program was in charge of the local convener for Education who introduced the guest speaker, Inspector Wayne C. Hall. "Modern Trends in Education", was the subject of this informative address. Beebe is planning a social evening to welcome the returned men of their community. Education was also the subject of their program. A thought-provoking address was given by Miss A. Bellam, principal of local school, "When is there Democracy in the Classroom?" Another member of the staff, Miss Scott, spoke on "Inoculating for Character." Both speakers were much enjoyed. Dixville had a well attended meeting when plans were made for the winter's work. Hatley donated money for school prizes. An interesting review of the widely-discussed book, "Earth and High Heaven," was given by a guest speaker, Mrs. Guy Kezar. Stanstead North. A donation was given towards school fair prizes and \$5 voted for milk for Britain fund. A novel rolcall proved entertaining, "Your birthplace and something of interest about it." Tomifobia had a talk on "Vocational Guidance" by the convener of Education. National Film Board Showings are again being sponsored by this group for the coming season. They were invited to join with Stanstead North for a demonstration by Miss Walker to be held later. Way's Mills is also planning for a visit from Miss Walker and hope to have a re-make revue at that time. The provincial convener of Education, Mrs. C. S. Daintrey, was present and gave a talk on compulsory education and the proposed central school board for this county. This was followed by a question period and discussion. North Hatley is making plans for National Film Showings this winter. Health contest prizes are being offered in local school and a sum of money laid aside to help purchase a radio for use in the



Members of the Granby Hill Institute at the home of Mrs. Nelson Rutherford.

school. This branch is planning a re-make revue by Miss Walker this fall.

Shefford. Granby Hill (see picture) made plans to entertain the semi-annual county meeting. \$3 was sent for comforts to an old lady in a Montreal Home. Warden discussed the Blue Cross Hospital plan and several members joined. 25 blocks for a W.I. quilt were donated at this meeting.

New Citizens

by Florence P. Mortimer

Soon all of the brides of the Canadian boys will have arrived in Canada. It will now be up to us to make good citizens of them. Shall we make good, I wonder?

To those of British birth, (English, Scottish, Welsh or Irish), things will seem very strange. In so many ways there is a difference in this country. As I said to one English bride, even the robins and trains are different, both so small there, here so large, everything in Canada on a large, and in many cases a magnificent scale, over there, so small and picturesque. Again the difference in climate is so great. Our long snowy winters will charm at first, but how the glorious spring days in Britain, with the primroses, daffodils and bluebells, will be missed.

In these matters, small though they be, it takes time to adjust oneself. We must remember that at times these same brides will be very lonely. At first the novelty will be great, but as one realizes the immense expanse of water that lies between them and their old homes, the lonely feeling will come in spite of themselves.

It costs money in these days to travel by air or steamship, so that trips home may be few and far between. Then will be the chance for the Women's Institutes to help with their friendship. I have found, that as a red rag is supposed to enrage a bull, so a certain remark upsets many Canadians, and that remark is, "We don't do things that way at home." How often I have made that remark myself,

to receive the reply, that if I wanted to live in Canada I would have to change my ways; (which I am afraid I have never done). Do you ever think that such a remark, or a similar one, may have been made in loneliness, in the need of a friend, who would let them talk of their Home Land. What of it, if they bring new ways to Canada, surely we can learn just as much from them, as we expect them to learn from us. Who knows, it may have been their sympathetic attitude, when their sweethearts spoke of their own land, Canada, that won them for husbands.

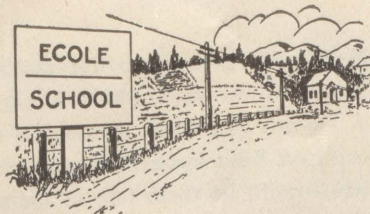
These brides will make us the best kind of citizen. Remember they are already citizens of our glorious British Empire, of which we are all a part, so it is surely up to us to help them over the first few difficult years.

May I go further on citizenship. If Canada expects to remain a nation, able to take her part in world affairs, we must increase our population. Within the next twenty-five years this should be doubled, better still if it is trebled. Look at our vast territory, and only about eleven million people. We have ten governments, almost one government for every million of population. No wonder our taxes are high. Think if they were shared by even twenty-five million, how much lighter they would become; to the individual tax-payer.

I do not mean for any Government to do as was done before, send agents over to Europe and pay them so much per head for any kind of immigrant they could get. We do not want the scum of Europe and we must guard against that in the future. We want the kind that would come for the sake of being able to make a good living, and having a home for their families. Clean, hard-working people, who are looking for the open spaces to live in. Again many of the Jewish population of Europe are clever scientists and doctors, they should surely be an asset to us here. When we think of what so many of these Jewish people have undergone, we should be ready and willing to open our doors to them, even if to limited numbers. To these poor people the name of Canada means a Land of Promise.

So many of these European people are good workmen. The Czechs make good boots and shoes and rubbers, and what of the Bohemians who make such wonderful glassware? Again the silks, laces and gloves of France, on which we pay such a high duty, why not have some of these artisans brought to Canada to factories here? It should mean work for many of our present population.

I know that at present we are trying to settle the peace, that the housing problem is great; but are we working on plans to increase population? Other countries are, and unless our plans are laid they will get the pick of those people ready to make their homes in other lands. Let us further increase our mines and our building of ships, make farming worthwhile, either on a large or small scale, but do build for the future now.



LIVING AND LEARNING



Community Centres as War Memorials

by Roby Kidd

"Provision should be made for a village hall in every village with a population exceeding 400."
—Community Centres, British Ministry of Education.

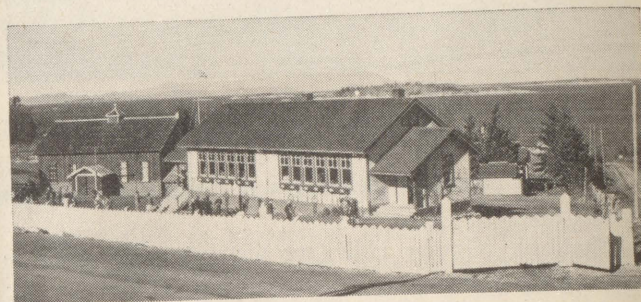
The British people have a knack of stating their objectives in simple, prosaic and straightforward terms. And they are now going methodically about finding the means to achieve this purpose. A recent report from the British government tells of the establishment of several hundred centres already.

In Canada there is a similar interest in the matter of Community Centres. It has come to the consciousness of all Canadians at this time, particularly, because of the wish on the part of everyone to find suitable memorials for the sacrifice of so many during the war. The suggestion that "living war memorials" be built has received widespread acceptance and it has seemed to many that an ideal plan would be to develop a Community Centre of some kind. But many Canadians were interested in Community Centres long before the war emergency. They realized that such centres are even more important as resources for the living than as monuments to the dead.

No one needs to be told that the lives of many Canadians are still rather barren. Much of the work done on farms and in the cities is hard and deadly monotonous. Consequently it is the experience of many that only in leisure can those activities be carried on which make for a full rich living. Unfortunately, very few farms, villages, towns or cities have been planned to provide ample facilities for recreation and culture. It is to remedy this neglect that a Community Centre is designed.

Where do we get a Blueprint?

No sooner do a few citizens begin to talk about a Community Centre than one of their number writes away for plans for a building. National organizations like the Canadian Association of Adult Education are receiving letters



The school at Lantzville, B.C., after improvements had been made, and the barn which was converted by the boys of the wood-working classes into a gymnasium.

every week asking what kind of a building ought to be put up at Blue Ridge, Nova Scotia, or Red Gulch, Alberta. Almost a thousand letters have already gone from as many Canadian communities to the United States asking for similar sets of blue prints.

But hold on a minute. If your community is going to have a centre they will want some building plans at some stage of the game. But building plans are about *stage SEVEN* not *stage ONE* in your planning. You will have to answer a lot of important questions long before you get around to the building plans.

They didn't do this after the last war! And many communities have paid a high price for this folly. In every province in Canada communities rushed ahead and erected some kind of a community hall, with some facilities. What about those halls today? Many of them, yes, several hundred, have been abandoned and useless for many years. Sometimes they were too small, or no proper committee or staff was established to look after them, or they were placed in an inaccessible spot, or were jerry-built, or the mortgage was too heavy. There they stand (or rather totter) as reminders of past mistakes and as a warning for us today.

Therefore, before you dash off that letter asking for a blue print for a hall and stage, you should try to think out with your neighbours an answer to some of the following questions.

What kind of a Community Centre do you want?

At present in Canada seven more or less distinct types of centre may be identified which have some of the characteristics of a Community Centre.



Public wading and swimming pools, Drumheller, Alta.

- (a) A centre (found only in cities) operated by a private social agency for those in the immediate neighbourhood. This is the oldest type, and most of our knowledge about good practices has come from these experiments. (Iverly Community Centre, Montreal is an example).
- (b) A civic owned centre for mass activities — such as gymnasium-auditorium or arena-meeting hall. (Nelson, B.C. is a good example).
- (c) A civic owned centre for cultural activities such as a library-art-gallery, music room. (London, Ont. Library and Art Centre).
- (d) A school operated as a community centre by the School Board or a private body. (Lantzville, B.C.).
- (e) Wartime Housing operate thirty-three centres for the residents of their housing projects.
- (f) Village Halls, owned by the municipality or by such organizations as the Women's Institute.
- (g) Halls owned by one cultural group such as an Ukrainians' Hall.

Some of these are Community Centres in name *only*. Although there is still some confusion about what the term means, those who are operating successful centres agree on several factors which should be present if the organization is to be a real Community Centre. Is the centre established to provide opportunities for *recreation and creative self-expression*? Is it for *every member of the community* — regardless of age, sex, religion or political opinion? Is it *organized, controlled and operated by and for the citizens of the community*?

What about Your Present Facilities?

Very few communities make *full* use of what they already have. Have you any equipment that is not now being used as well as it could be? For example, is your school being used after 4.00 P.M.? The Lantzville Community in British Columbia have a fine centre by using their school and by remodelling an old barn to serve as a gym and hall. Only when you know what is the full use of what you *have* can you plan for what you still *need*.

Who is going to operate your Centre?

The board which controls your centre should represent every citizen and community interest. A Community Council may be what you will require first. And what about staff? The direction of leisure time activities is a skilled job, you know. Can you get trained personnel to help in the direction of your program? What about sending some of your young people away for training courses?

How much Money Can You Raise?

There are two parts to this. You will need money for capital expenditure and for maintenance both. Believe it or not, the relatively small sum for annual maintenance is the more difficult of the two. Be sure to consider how much your light, fuel, replacements, sports equipment, staff wages, etc., will cost each year. You may be able to get some government help in building under such plans as

that provided by the Ontario Community Halls Act.

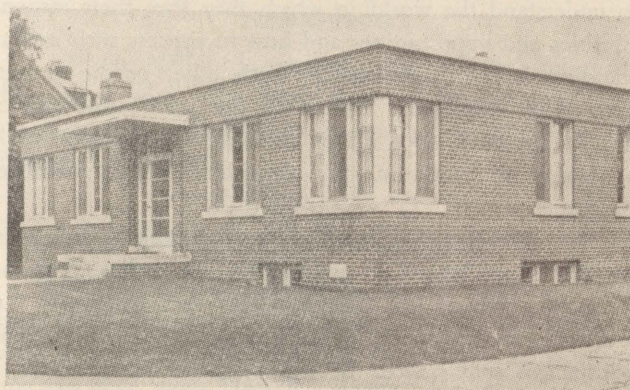
Where is your Centre to be placed?

Of course it must be easily accessible to as many people as possible. And remember, too, that you will need space for playing fields, gardens, picnic grounds, etc. This is a big country — don't try to crowd everything into a fifty foot lot.

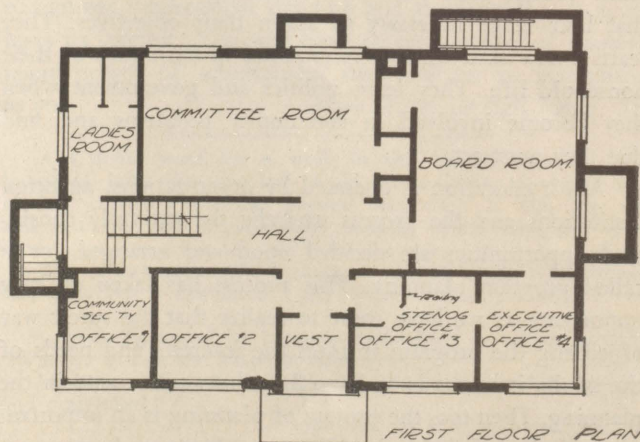
What about your Activities?

You must think through this question in some detail. Now is the time to have every community interest represented. It is not enough just to plan for a library, or for a skating rink — you must consider the interests of every member of your community or district. Do not forget that young children and the retired farmer of seventy may need the Centre as much as the "teen" agers. Of course you may not have enough money now to provide for every interest. But you cannot assign priority until you have considered all the needs. Perhaps you will build additions every few years as you are able to raise more money. These additions should be part of your complete *plan* now, even if their actual construction must be postponed.

It should be apparent that the development of a Com-



A different type is the High Park Y.M.C.A., Toronto. This the "nerve centre" type of Community Centre. It provides a place for staff and leaders, and club meetings. Mass activities would be carried on in school or church halls or playgrounds.



The basement contains an Assembly Hall, kitchen, furnace and storage space.

munity Centre for your neighborhood will be a large undertaking. It will take the same kind of united community effort that has characterized our war years. And the goal is even more important — providing for the full life for every member of the community.

This project will require a lot of planning. And it may take some time to work out. Therefore it is important that you ACT NOW.

Sources of Information

Community Centres by John Kidd. Canadian Council of Education for Citizenship, 166 Marlborough Ave., Ottawa. 120 pp. Twenty pages of pictures and plans, 25c.

Community Councils by Murray G. Ross. Canadian Council of Education for Citizenship, 166 Marlborough Ave., Ottawa, 10c.

Community Centres in Canada — a brochure published by the Ryerson Press, Toronto.

Food for Thought — Monthly magazine of the Canadian Association for Adult Education. Each issue contains articles on the subject of community organization.

Adult Education in a Democracy

by Dr. W. C. Hallenbeck of Teacher's College, New York

Most people want democracy, that is, they want those things which democracy stands for: peace, opportunity, security, satisfaction, happiness. Selfishness, the greatest single handicap to democracy, is purposeful only in a few pathological personalities. In most cases it is a symptom of fear. Fear never understands that these objectives for life can be attained by all working together, but not by individuals working alone.

A great many people in Canada and the United States believe that democracy can be built and that the causes of its failures can be removed as people come more and more to understand the world in which they live, their responsibilities and opportunities and how to express such understanding in their relationships with other people and in their daily behaviour. These are the adult educators, a goodly company. Not all of them call themselves adult educators or work in any organized adult education programs.

But, wherever they may be they have certain things in common: they believe in people, they are dedicated to the democratic way of life. They not only live democracy, but around them is a sphere of influence and those who come within this sphere have the experience of democracy.

Experience is the key to the growth in understanding, the development of capacity, and the effectiveness of action on the part of adults. Learning takes place when that which is being learned is very closely related to real living problems. Adults seek particular knowledge when they find that knowledge necessary to attain their objectives. They learn a new skill when it is required in their jobs or their household life. They learn politics and government when they become involved in community problems and find that they must act.

Adult education is operated by organizations, agencies, institutions and the process whereby the carefully considered opportunities are decided upon and arranged for is called program planning. This process has taken on new importance as we have come to realize that the surest way of getting the program to meet the interests and needs of the adults it serves is to have the adults participate in the planning. Then too, the process of planning is an important part of the educational experience. More and more we have come to see that programs planned by experts for adults, no matter how carefully prepared, how well balanced, or how well taught, are less successful than those

planned by adult educators and adults working together. The proper point of view for agencies and professionals is that their business is to help adults to help themselves.

This recognizes two reciprocal relationships between democracy and adult education which indicate their interdependence. The first is that the process — that is the way things are done — in democracy is just as important as the ends — that is the results that are intended — so adult education in a democratic society must operate on the same principle — that is, must be as concerned with how people learn as what they learn. Second, inasmuch as democracy depends on the enlightenment and the participation of its citizens in an everchanging society so educational experiences which will keep adults continually alert and active are an essential part of democracy.

Democracy puts a premium on individual differences and the uniqueness of each one's personality. Our highly mechanized and scientific age requires that more and more people become narrow specialists in their vocations. So people who think their own thoughts and work at their own narrow tasks, tend to become isolated personalities. But the same circumstances require mutual understanding between people and a high degree of cooperation. It becomes necessary, therefore, that every possible means be used to disseminate a common basis of information about national issues, international problems, scientific developments, social experiments, etc., the modern means of communication, especially radio, motion pictures, and recordings are of great help in this important job. How to use them effectively is a major problem of adult educators.

Cooperation can be learned only by cooperating. Group work provides situations, in which individuals who have some things in common learn to know each other, to understand their differences, to make concessions, to trust each other though they do not always agree, to enjoy fellowship together and to work together for commonly determined ends. The possibilities for learning, experience and action in intimate groups is unlimited and yet relatively few people are participants in group activities.

The accomplishment of democracy will be in sight when people go to work as whole-heartedly and enthusiastically to build a better world as they did to fight the war. We must build the organization of our communities so that each individual has his place in community life and his judgments and efforts make their contribution to building a better community.

Teachers Adapt to Needs of Peace

Nearly 1600 teachers, many of them recently returned from Active Service and some of them still in uniform, gathered for the 81st Annual Convention of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers, in the Montreal High School, October 4-6. As usual the three day programme was studded with able addresses by visiting and local speakers and by discussions of many phases of educational work.

During the year legislation was enacted making membership in the P.A.P.T. automatic. D. C. Munroe of Ormstown in his presidential address challenged the members of this professional organization to be fully worthy of their calling. He emphasized the necessity of teachers being well-trained people of integrity and enthusiasm, providing a service that was adaptable to the needs of the time.

"I would not, of course, have our profession blown about by every wind that disturbs the classroom, for educationalists are somewhat addicted to fads", he said, "but we must be alert to the challenge of changing conditions. . . . During the past six years we have successfully adapted our program to the needs of wartime. We must now meet the challenge of peace."

"We, as a profession, are committed to the proposition of *equal educational opportunity for all*. On that we must accept no compromise," he added.

Dr. Karl W. Bigelow, Professor of Education at Teachers College, New York gave two main addresses to the assembly on "Trends in Teacher Preparation" and "Teacher Growth in Service." He urged that teachers should be equipped to "study the growth and development of children as whole and dynamic organisms whose physical, mental and social needs are related".

Dr. Wm. H. Cornog of Philadelphia spoke on "The Responsibility of the School to the Superior Student."

Value of Student Councils

Marking a new trend, especially in High Schools, an address by Dr. W. P. Percival emphasized the value of the "Student Council as a Service to Community Living." In the course of it Dr. Percival said, "If the schools are to prepare pupils to take their places in a democratic society, the organization of student councils is obligatory. Just as girls are not endowed with any special gifts of housewifery or motherliness because they marry, so adolescents do not acquire any special knowledge of the responsibilities of citizenship and the advantages of democracy on their twenty-first birthday or on the day they cast their first ballot. Citizenship must be taught to those upon whose shoulders the responsibilities of citizenship are to be thrown. There is no better place for this to be done than in the school and the best means is perhaps through the Student Council."

Order of Merit Awards

Nine prominent members of the teaching profession were honoured by the award of the Order of Scholastic Merit, at a dinner in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

Receiving the First Degree of the order and diplomas of merit were Mrs. Marion A. N. Blair, of Herbert Symonds School, past-president of the P.A.P.T. and president of the Federation of Protestant Women Teachers of the Island of Montreal; Miss Jean Ferguson, principal of Britannia School; Lewis J. King, inspector of schools under the Provincial Department of Education; Mrs. L. P. Wright, of Brome, and Miss Dorothea Pickel, principal of Rosedale School.

Recipients of the Second Degree and diplomas of great merit were Miss Regina Boucher, of Strathcona Academy; A. W. Lang, principal of Willingdon School; Miss Violet B. Ramsey, of the staff of the School for Teachers, Macdonald College, and D. C. West, of the staff of the High School of Montreal and principal of the Evening Technical Institute.

New Officers

C. Wayne Hall, of Lennoxville, was elected president for the coming year, Miss Edith Baker of Montreal as Vice-president and D. E. Pope as teachers representative on the Protestant Committee.

Nutritionist's Career

The career of a nutritionist has several advantages over many other professions. First of all, you don't compete with men, who by tradition get first choice in administrative and executive jobs. Then the demand for really qualified nutritionists exceeds the supply, so you can be reasonably certain of securing work as soon as you are ready. Also, since the demand is on the increase you can count on holding your job as long as you wish. Your position is one of recognized professional standing and so varied that it never loses its interest. You will have an opportunity of meeting many people of achievement who will be an inspiration to you.

—Mary Hiltz, on CBC, Aug. 22.

A CWAC went for a walk in the woods. Coming to a beautiful lake, she decided to go for a swim. She laid her clothes carefully on the ground and took a dip. As she emerged she saw a lieutenant coming down the path. Not having time to dress, she hid behind a tree.

The officer approached, stopped and shouted, "Camouflage Company No. 1 dismissed!" All the trees marched off.

Motorist (stranded by blowout seeks help in village store): "Waddya got in the shape of auto tires?"

Merchant: "Funeral wreaths, life preservers, invalid cushions and doughnuts."

"Did your garden do well this summer?"

"No, every time my husband started digging he found a lot of worms, so he'd always quit and go fishing."



THE COLLEGE PAGE

News of the College — Staff, Students, Graduates

College Begins First Peace-time Session

From the Army, the Navy and the Air Force the veterans are going back to college. Universities all over Canada report enrollment this year far in excess of normal, and Macdonald College is no exception.

In past sessions at the College, thirty or forty students in the first year of the degree course in agriculture was normal, and these numbers could be accommodated easily in our classrooms and laboratories. This year we have accepted almost one hundred, and could have had many more, had we been able to find room for them. Forty of these are ex-service men. Some of them enlisted as soon as they finished High School and are now taking advantage of their rehabilitation grants to go to college; some of them had already begun college work before they joined up. For some of them the war ended before they were sent overseas. Others have seen many months, even years, of active service. One at least has commanded his own ship. Some have been prisoners of war; some have been wounded. But whatever their war experiences, they all are in a serious frame of mind, determined to make a go of their college career.

The situation is the same in the other years. Among the forty second year students, fifteen are veterans. Twelve of the forty-three in the third year and six of the twenty-six in the fourth year are ex-service men. There are a number of ex-service women in Household Science too, although the proportion is not so great as in Agriculture. There are seven in the first year of the B.Sc. (H.Ec.) course, one in the second year, and five in the Homemaker course.

Increased registration is evident in other courses. Enrollment for post-graduate work is at an all-time high level, with fifty-two students studying for advanced degrees. The Chemistry Department has twenty-one post-grads; there are seven in Nutrition, five in Bacteriology, five in Parasitology, four in Plant Pathology, four in Agronomy, three in Horticulture, two in Entomology, and one is combining Agronomy and Chemistry. All are working on problems directly connected with agriculture; the results they obtain and the new knowledge which will result from their studies will aid the progress of agriculture in all its branches.

The Diploma course, which starts on November 1st, will also be crowded. About twenty students will return

to enter the second year and the limit of acceptances of new students for the first year was reached some time ago. Here again the veterans are applying in good numbers. In the first year there will be fifteen ex-service men, taking this as a means of preparing themselves for a life on the land.

During the last four or five years registration in the Diploma course has reflected the scarcity of farm help in this province, for many of our students of late have been town or city boys — interested in farming, certainly, but not born and brought up in the country. There is a striking difference this year, though, for the proportion of farm boys accepted has increased markedly and it to be hoped that this trend will continue, for the chief purpose of the Diploma course is to equip the farm boy with knowledge which will help him solve his future problems; to awaken him to the many opportunities on the farm; to give him an inspiration in his agricultural work; and to enable him to fill a more useful place in rural citizenship.

Enrollment in the School for Teachers, now back at Macdonald after being in Montreal since January, 1942, is slightly higher than last year, though still far below what it must be if the schools of the province are to be adequately staffed with trained teachers. Among eighty-two students, five are men, one a veteran who was seriously injured in a burning tank overseas.

It is obvious that with such large classes, some drastic re-organization of our teaching programme had to be made. There are many more students in first year courses than our largest laboratories will hold, and the only solution was to divide the class into groups and to repeat the laboratory work for each group. In some courses lectures are also being repeated, and the same procedure will have to be followed next year with second year courses. This, of course, has greatly increased the work of those members of the staff who give these courses, but throughout all the preliminary planning there was no mention of the extra work that would be involved. Rather, the attitude was, "Now, let's see what can be done so that we can accept as many students as we possibly can." Well, we accepted all we could, and another session is underway — a session which promises to be one of the most interesting in all College history.

Alfalfa in Nova Scotia

In a recent communication, D. E. MacPhee, Agricultural Representative for Cumberland County, reports some fields of alfalfa in the Malagash district that are looking exceptionally well. In particular, he described a field on the farm of C. B. Stewart that was seeded to alfalfa about twenty years ago and is still showing a considerable growth of alfalfa. Incidentally this field was seeded by A. W. Mackenzie, the new Deputy Minister of Agriculture, when he was Agricultural Representative in Cumberland County. The plants were, he writes, a foot to a foot and one-half high while grasses around were practically dead. In his account, Mr. MacPhee directs attention to what has, thus far, promised to be one of the most practical uses of alfalfa in Nova Scotia, namely: for supplying rich succulent feed for dairy cows during the dry season that usually obtains in August.

Over forty years ago, attempts were being made to grow alfalfa in Nova Scotia. After making seedings with commercial alfalfa seed, experimenters found that certain hardy strains like Grimm and Ontario Variegated persisted longer than more tender strains. In addition, many inoculated their seed with alfalfa bacteria. Some moderate successes followed attempts to grow the crop along these lines but on the whole results were not very encouraging.

The presence of alfalfa on the Stewart farm at Malagash directs attention to what has proven to be the most effective measure for getting alfalfa established, namely: the application of limestone to the soil. Mr. Stewart was a pioneer in the use of ground limestone, having started to secure this for himself and his neighbors as far back as 1914. It was after he had applied ground limestone to his land that alfalfa persisted as it did not before the applications were made. Also, he found that the lime must penetrate pretty deeply into the soil to supply the needs of the deep alfalfa roots. This deep penetration took

place only some years after lime was first applied during which the lime gradually leached downwards.

Up to the present time, only a few farmers in Nova Scotia have managed to successfully grow pure stands of alfalfa and for the most part even these have not persisted very long. But a considerable number of farmers, who had previously limed their fields, have had splendid satisfaction from including four or five pounds of alfalfa seed with their clover and timothy seed. Following this seeding, they have usually found considerable alfalfa in the first and second year hay and have found it in larger quantities in the after growth, especially in dry seasons when grasses and clovers had made practically no start. Such second growth alfalfa, as stated by Mr. MacPhee, will supply very desirable green feed of the highest quality either for grazing or for supplementary feeding of cows in the stable.

In addition to lime, the other requirements for a good stand of alfalfa are reasonable applications of manure or commercial fertilizer, good drainage and a fairly deep soil preferably a rather heavy loam or even clay although some good stands have been obtained on moderately light loams.

Now that lime is so much more extensively used than formerly, the experience of farmers, who have started alfalfa along the lines described, points to the wisdom of other farmers who have limed their lands including a few pounds of alfalfa seed in their hay mixture. They may not always be successful in obtaining a good stand of alfalfa but, in case of a failure, will lose only the cost of the seed. In general, however, they may anticipate success and, judging by the experience of other growers, will have greater success in future seedings, due, no doubt, to the fact that the land has become more thoroughly inoculated with the bacteria that are necessary for the most thrifty growth of alfalfa.

One and a Half Million Dozen Eggs Shipped to England

The largest shipment of eggs ever sent overseas from an eastern port left Montreal last month for England, when 75 carloads of 720 cases containing 30 dozen eggs each were heaved aboard the freighter CORALIS. These eggs were the produce of Canadian farms and were laid during the months of April and May and placed in cold storage at a temperature of 30°F. Six carloads were from the Montreal district, one from Trois-Rivières and one from Quebec. Another carload from Quebec was sent to Halifax and there are still 7,400 cases in storage.

This is our first attempt at supplying Europe with treated refrigerated eggs, which are classed "B", large and medium. They were re-inspected and re-classified when

taken from storage; cracked and spoiled eggs which, for Quebec, formed barely 7%, were removed. Each egg received a coating of paraffin to prevent evaporation and to prolong its keeping qualities. On board ship, eggs will be kept at a temperature of 50°F. and the Federal Inspector, Mr. Cochrane, will be in charge of this precious cargo. He will spend two years in England to supervise future shipments and to advertise Canadian eggs.

This undertaking of shipping cold-storage eggs should prove beneficial to all poultry-keepers. This has been made possible through the efforts of the Special Products Board and the British Ministry of Foods, in collaboration with the officials of the Federal Poultry Service.

HOG PRODUCERS!

HOLD THE BRITISH MARKET

WITH

TOP QUALITY BACON • REGULAR SUPPLIES OF BACON A LARGE VOLUME OF BACON

During the war years, Britain's only source of high quality bacon was from Canada. Now that the war is over, the British bacon market will again be available to the hog producers of those countries which formerly supplied large quantities. There is no reason to suppose that, as conditions become normal, competition for this market will not be as keen as ever.

WILL CANADIAN HOG PRODUCERS TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE OF THIS MARKET ?

Top quality bacon depends not only upon the type, finish and weight of the hog when marketed but also upon the way the product is processed, handled, and upon its freshness and mildness of cure. Quality premiums are paid for top grade hog carcasses in Canada. The processing, curing, handling, transportation and grading of export bacon are controlled and standardized by regulations. During the war one of the main objectives was maintaining the standards of Canadian bacon at as high a level as possible. Any loss in quality resulting from wartime conditions of delayed ocean transportation and the necessity of storage in Britain can be adjusted as normal facilities and practices are brought about. Canadian hog producers have the assurance from the British Ministry of Food that during the period of readjustment, bacon which may arrive in Britain from other countries will not receive preferential treatment while moving into consumption.

Regular supplies of bacon are important because the British retailer prefers a source of supply from which he can count on uniform quantities week by week. Regular shipments can be maintained to a degree by storing product in Canada during the heavy marketing seasons for shipment when marketings are light. A better way would be for hog producers to spread their farrowings and marketings throughout the year, as much as possible, and thus insure a fresher export product.

A large volume of bacon for export depends almost entirely upon the hog producer. He alone by the extent of his production can determine what proportion of the British market will be Canada's. A large volume of bacon is important, not only because of the revenue involved, but for the reason that it is one of the surest sources of steady farm income. The greatly expanded outlet for hog products acquired in Great Britain during the war should be retained in the interests of Canadian agriculture generally. Changes in volume of production can result only in marketing difficulties.

PRODUCE GRADE "A" HOGS . . . PRODUCE THEM REGULARLY PRODUCE AS MANY AS POSSIBLE

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD
Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa
Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister